The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Democratic Candidate.

The Republicans of Louisiana Confident of Success.

A Former Slave Replies to Senator Sumner.

An Address to the Straight-Out Democrats of New-York.

Business at the Various Political Head-Quarters Yesterday.

Republican National Committee.

Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who arrived in this City on the 19th instant, left for Philadelphia yesterday morning. Gen. Hartranft visited the Republican Head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel. He speaks most encouragingly of Republican prospects in Pennsylvania, and believes that with proper organization and an energetic canvass, that he will be certainly elected to the position for which he has been nominated.

Secretary W. E. Chandler resumed his duties yesterday, and opened a large batch of correspondence from various parts of the country. The letters from Maine, Vermont, Indiana, Missouri and other States, substantiate the statements of Republican Party progress sent over the wires daily by TIMES correspondents. A letter from Tennessee gives a shameful exposition of Democratic election frauds to be practised upon the colored people of the State.

Stephens on Greeley.

Alexander H. Stephens has recently been too ill to write much for the columns of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, but in reply to a Democratic contemporary, which attempted to allure him to the defense of Greeley, he has published one article, and in that he says: "Our neighbor has repeatedly said of late that Mr. Greeley's past should be forgotten, that he now 'bears the standard of Constitutional Union.' On this point we are at direct issue with him. We oppose Greeley for his present as well as past position and principle. We assert that he now sanctions all the usurpations by which ten States were put under the heel of despotism; and today upholds and sanctions all the principles of the infamous Enforcement Acts, and the Kuklux bill. Does our neighbor deny this? Is he who holds and maintains these principles the bearer of 'the standard of Constitutional Union?' Let him, if he can, point out a single usurpation or act of despotism by the Grant wing of the Radical Party, under which the people now groan, which was not approved and is not now sanctioned by Mr. Greeley!"

His Two Faces.

An amusing and suggestive contrivance has been arranged in the show-window of a Boston druggist, which the *Transcript* thus describes: "Two Greeley fans are joined together so as to make a head, which is placed on a pivot, and by some concealed mechanism is made to revolve, showing each face alternately. The inscription on one face reads, 'Greeley the Republican;' on the other, 'Greeley the Democrat.' The head revolves quite rapidly, so that the observer has only just time to read one inscription when the other appears."

Louisiana Sure for Grant.

However much the people of Louisiana are divided in the question of State officers, apparently a large majority is sure for President Grant. How the contest stands is thus narrated by the New-Orleans *National Republican*: "The relative strength of Republicans and Democrats has but little changed since the last contest, or, if there be any difference, it is to the advantage of Republicanism, for success always brings converts. The 'regular Democrats,' and the 'Liberal' Party are simply the antagonists of Republicanism divided among themselves; and division signifies weakness. Besides, the Democrats have gained no colored voters; these cannot be charmed. The offshoot from the Republican Party, headed by Mr. Pinchback, will have no effect upon the success of Gen. Grant; for both the regular Republican Party and the Pinchback departure have indorsed the National Republican ticket. This will be so even should the disciples of Mr. Pinchback preserve their present attitude toward their natural allies and friends. But, at any rate, it must be fully apparent to any one who looks at the matter that the strength of the party that carried the State of Louisiana for Gen. Grant in 1868 remains undiminished. It will carry the State again."

A Former Slave Replies to Sumner.

John T. Shuften, of Brunswick, Ga., who was once a slave, has written a brief letter, called forth by Senator Sumner's letter to the colored men of Washington. In it he says "Does Mr. Sumner suppose that the colored people South, having been made free by Providence and the war, intend to return to slavery at his bidding, or with abject and lowly submission, because he says so, pass under the yoke of humiliation as his slaves and vassals; he mistakes us when he asks it. When you consider what he has asked, and understands it in its true light and aspect, I know you cannot receive it in any other light but a direct insult to our race. Has Mr. Sumner forgotten that the Democratic Party has not renounced a single principle in accepting Mr. Greeley as a suitable candidate for their party? They look upon Mr. Greeley as a tool and weapon to slay, if possible, the only party true to the negro in this country. The Democratic Party will take Mr. Greeley and cover him with his own dirty parchment in order to keep their hands from being polluted, while they use him as a battering ram against his own party. In concluding this letter, fellow-citizens, I will say the time has not arrived yet for you to leave the old Republican Party. If white men are starving for office they must get it in some other way than at the expense of your rights. While good old Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Wilson, Colfax, Blaine, and a host of others remain, it is not meet that you should be alarmed and endanger your liberties to follow one man in his mad career and blind infatuation. Stand to the old ship that has brought you safe so far, and if we fail, we fail doing our duty to ourselves and generations to come."

The Straight-Out Democrats of New-York.

Mr. John J. Van Allen, a member of the straight-out Democratic Executive Committee of this State, has published an address to the party, in which, after showing how they were betrayed at Baltimore, he says: "The Louisville Convention is to be a Convention of the Democracy, not to be controlled by any clique or ring. The delegates are to be elected by Congressional Districts, therefore they come fresh from the people to do their will. Its success is already assured. The Democracy who feel so deeply the odium and disgrace of the Baltimore treason, are determined to wash its stains from their skirts. Let us show by our numbers, and our determination to maintain our rights and preserve our principles, that the glory of Democracy has not yet departed, but shall again shine in pristine brightness. It is suggested that Democrats concurring in these views will personally attend at Louisville, on the day of the Convention, to give their moral support, as well as to furnish from their members any deficiency that may occur."

Letter From Frederick Douglass.

Senator Sumner's impertinent championship of Mr. Frederick Douglass, in reference to the San Domingo Commissioners' dinner, is naturally very distasteful to that gentleman. In a private letter to C. J. Langdon, Esq., of Elmira, which the *Advertiser* publishes, he says: "I believe in Gen. Grant fully. There is something so ridiculous about this dinner affair that I really don't care to talk or write about it. While it would have given me great pleasure to dine with our worthy President, and while an invitation to dine with him in the circumstances would have been a valuable fact against prevailing prejudices, I should be ashamed to charge the omission to invite me as an offense against me or my race. The President was under no obligation to invite me to dine with him. It was a matter in which he had a perfect right to act free from outside guidance or outside criticism. I very much enjoyed my dinner at your hospitable table last Winter, as I had enjoyed thirty years ago, good dinners at the house of your noble father, but while I appreciate the kind hospitality in both cases, I do not bring any complaint against numerous good people by whom I did not happen to be invited to dine. I may be forced to say a word more to the public on this subject, but I would rather avoid it. It is enough that I am with all my heart laboring to elect U. S. Grant President of the United States for a second term. I certainly should not so labor if I thought him capable of offering me an insult because of the color of my skin."

"Honest" Old Horace.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A fresh illustration of the guilelessness and honesty of Mr. Greeley is offered by a comparison of recent correspondence. Last week a letter was published purporting to be from Greeley, in which he says, "We shall carry New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey. This is the extent of our work in the East. The rest will have to be done in the South and West." This was very discouraging, as it omitted Pennsylvania, which the Greeleyites claim always, and with Pennsylvania omitted, the "great expectations" were nowhere. So Greeley was telegraphed to, and in reply he said: "I have written none but private letters, and have written no person that we shall carry but two New-England States, as I know better." This was regarded as satisfactory at the *Tribune* office, and the first note was pronounced a forgery. The person who first made the existence of this letter known, is a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, and he now says:

> "By telegraphic or typographical mistake the State of Rhode Island was omitted in the printed copy, in which there are two or three immaterial verbal errors. To settle the question of veracity, I challenge Whitelaw Reid to furnish the original document to any New-York paper, except the *Tribune*, for publication. Judge Conway, to whom the letter was written, is mortified that it should have leaked out, and has sent it to head-quarters, and Mr. Reid can disclose it if he chooses."

This accounts for the only "two New-England States" on which Mr. Greeley bases his denial dispatch—using a quibble which sounds very much like a falsehood. The position stands thus: Whitelaw Reid has the letter and does not publish it. Judge Conway does not deny its existence. Greeley claims Rhode Island and leaves Pennsylvania out. The Committee must take away his pen.

Notes From the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The Greeley Head-quarters, Liberal Republican and Democratic, were devoid of special interest yesterday. Their inactivity appears to be chronic. The Greeley movement is becoming more weakly daily, and from head-quarters indications it will soon have fallen into such a state of hopeless decline that it will give up the ghost in November without a struggle. A want of funds helps the inroads of this political decline, and the lack of the strong moral support possessed by Grant and Wilson is the cause of great mortification.

Mr. A. W. Tinney, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Executive Committee of Wisconsin, in a letter to Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee, Glenham Hotel, after drawing a glowing picture of the political outlook for Greeley and Brown in Wisconsin, submits a sum in arithmetic, which manages to give the State to Greeley by about 4,000 majority. What is needed in the State, the letter says, is thorough organization, "And we must have funds with which to do this."

The conclusions of this Greeley arithmetician are entirely controverted by the figures from Wisconsin at the Republican Head-quarters.

The Veterans' National Committee.

The rolls of names signed in approval of the call of the Veterans' National Committee for a mass convention of soldiers and sailors at Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 17 next, was measured yesterday by a strong Greeley man. He found the four lists to be 240 feet in length, making 960 feet in all. It was calculated that there were 20,800 signatures thus pledged for the election of Grant and Wilson. The Committee are actively working for the grand assemblage. Every State in the Union will be represented, and the most esteemed and famous among the Generals of the Union army will address the Convention. All the railroads throughout the country have signified a willingness to issue excursion tickets to Pittsburg. Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Committee, is now in Utica, N. Y., attending the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention, which assembled in that city last night.

Trouble Among the "Woodchoppers."

At the weekly meeting last evening of the recently-started "Woodchoppers" Greeley Club of the Nineteenth Ward, the resignation of the Secretary, J. A. Miller, was handed up. The Secretary *pro tem* read it to the members, whereupon considerable discussion arose as to the best mode of disposing of the unlucky Miller, since instead of first quietly retiring, he had gone over to Grant and Wilson, and as a Woodchopper forcibly put it, "was conspicuous at Grant meetings, shouting and cheering for the ticket, and helping to ridicule Greeley and Brown. When elected Secretary he was on the fence, but now he has come out for Grant and Wilson." This was, of course, the highest crime known to the Woodchoppers, and the only way out of the difficulty was to "kill Miller politically by ignominious expulsion," which was accordingly done, after some objections from Miller's friends and fellow-sympathizers.

The Appomattox Club.

The Appomattox Club held their regular meeting last evening in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Forty-four new members were proposed last night, and a communication was received by the Chairman to the effect that the Independent Democratic Grant and Wilson Club, of the Nineteenth Ward, with head-quarters at Fifty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, organized on Monday night, and desire to unite with the Appomattox in favor of Grant and Wilson during the present campaign. It is authoritatively stated that none of the members of the Independent Democratic Club ever before voted anything but the straight Democratic ticket, but all their energies will now be devoted to the interest of the Republican candidates for the Presidency. Before the close of the meeting the Chairman expressed the deep obligations of all good citizens to the NEW-YORK TIMES, for its successful exposure of the corruptions of the "ring," and its courageous course in bringing many of them to justice, the enthusiastic audience responding with cheers, which were renewed at the close of the meeting, for the able journal that so justly sustains the present Administration. The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Tuesday.

Long Island Politics.

The Liberal Republican Convention of Queens County will be held today at the Court-house, North Hempsted, for the purpose of organizing a central committee, and making arrangements for a vigorous campaign.

The Liberal Republican County Convention of Suffolk County will be held at Riverhead the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

The Democratic County Convention of Suffolk County will be held at Riverhead on Friday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince declines to be a candidate for Congress from the First District, in a letter to Hon. Henry A. Reeves. He states that he aspires to no higher reward than an indorsement of his official course in the Assembly.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee met at the office of L. Bradford Prince, Wall-street, yesterday, and organized by the selection of G. T. Hewlett, Chairman; J. G. Garretson, Secretary, and H. W. Eastman, Treasurer. The rumor that L. Bradford Prince had resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee is without any foundation. At the Flushing primary Mr. Prince declined to be a candidate for the Committee for that town on account of his inability to attend the meetings of the Committee, consequently is not a member, and could not have resigned.

Minor Notes.

Rev. Samuel Brown and twenty other colored men of Memphis, Tenn., have sent a letter to William Lloyd Garrison, thanking him for his noble letter to Senator Sumner, and saying that when they look around and find themselves surrounded by men whose conduct toward them since they became freemen has been, and still is, hate and oppression, heaping compliments upon Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner, they are forced to think there is something wrong....Horace V. Howland, a lawyer, has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Cayuga County. The present member, Hon. Ira D. Brown, found in Hon. William H. Eaker a competitor in the Convention, and after several ineffectual ballots the name of Mr. Howland was agreed upon as a compromise, and unanimously adopted, with the consent of both contestants....H. W. Rook has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Congress in the First District of West Virginia, leaving the field clear to Hon. John I. Davis, the present Democratic member, and Benjamin Wilson, Democratic Ring candidate....A division of the Grant and Wilson Guard was formed in Portsmouth, N. H., Monday night. A correspondent predicts that the Granite State will give Grant and Wilson at least 3,000 majority....The Republicans of Corson, Nevada, have organized a Grant and Wilson Club, with 173 members. The Greeley Club there at the same date had but 75 members.

The Home of His Boyhood.

The broad farce of Greeley's visit to his native land is well shown up in a brief paragraph by the Boston *Traveller*, which says: "Mr. Greeley's 'deep affection for the neighborhood of his nativity' may be judged by the fact that he did not visit that neighborhood at all. He first went to Concord, and after consultation with his supporters there, hied to Bradford, forty miles from the place of his birth, but attractive to him because it is the residence of the leading 'Liberal' of the State. From there he went to Lancaster, the home of the Chairman of the thin New-Hampshire delegation at Cincinnati. A deep-seated affection for childhood's home and childhood's friends would have led his footsteps in another direction. He had a perfect right to go where he was inclined to go, but it is only just that the purpose of his visit to his native State should be understood. As he himself intimated in his Hampton speech, it is duty, imperative duty, that has called him to make this journey, not 'deep affection' for the scenes of his childhood.'"

More Misrepresentations.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* asserted the other day that he had circulated a call for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting in Guilderland, Albany County, and that it had been signed by George Kalderhouse, William J. Capron, Isaac Siver, John A. Kalderhouse, Fred. J. Stitterly and Andrew Passenger, all well-known and active Republicans, and others. This statement caused much surprise, but being made so decidedly, was for the time reluctantly believed. A note to the Albany *Express*, signed by all the gentlemen named above, shows, however, that it was made out of whole cloth. The note says: "We desire to say that we do not belong to the class of disappointed politicians who are willing, from personal spite, to turn over the Government to semi-repentent rebels; nor are we ready to cast our ballot for a man who was unstable and unreliable in the hour of our country's peril, and who has since proved himself recreant to every trust and every principle of the party. We cannot follow the false philosopher into the ranks of the Democratic Party. Set us down as earnest laborers for the re-election of President Grant."

New-Brighton Republicans.

A grand rally of the Grant and Wilson Club of West New-Brighton, Staten Island, took place last evening. There was a good attendance. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. S. Hoyt, who introduced Mr. George Law, of New-York, who in an able and discursive argument showed the evils to flow from the success of the Liberal movement, especially in regard to the commercial interests of the country. Mr. Charles E. Abbott, of New-York, followed by facetiously describing the Liberal Convention, and humorously touching up the "eccentricities" of Mr. Greeley.

This Club numbers over 200 members, among whom are found some of the best men of Richmond County. There are, according to the best information, only four Liberal Republicans in that election district. The officers are: President, Charles W. Kennedy; Vice-President, Wm. S. Hoyt; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. George William Curtis; Recording Secretary, J. J. Hoyt.

Richmond County Republicans for Grant and Wilson.

Some time ago several prominent citizens of Richmond County had a meeting, at which the propriety of establishing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was discussed. A committee on organization was appointed, and a call for a meeting issued. The time named was last evening, and the place, Schmeyer's Hall, at the corner of Wright and Water streets, Stapleton, Staten Island. Long before the hour named the hall, and all the approaches leading to it, were crowded with men anxious to enroll their names as members of the Richmond County Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Dr. Samuel Bowne was appointed temporary Chairman. Owing to some misapprehension as to the time of the meeting the Chairman of the Committee on Organization failed to report. A permanent organization was therefore unattainable last evening, although more than 400 men were ready to sign the roll. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and speakers were loudly called for. Dr. Bell, of New-York, who happened to be present, delivered a stirring address, which elicited frequent and hearty applause. Col. Alexander Mulligan also addressed the meeting. Next Wednesday week the Club will be permanently organized, and the real work of the campaign commenced.

"Warrington" on Greeley.

William S. Robinson, better known as "Warrington," of the Springfield *Republican*, was one of the original signers of the call for the Cincinnati Convention, but he can't go Greeley, and he has been amusing his leisure at the sea-shore by writing a spicy letter to Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth, who had referred to him in a speech:

"You say I helped send you to Cincinnati with a knowledge of the contesting candidates; that I agree to the platform and now repudiate the successful candidate, with no charge against his private character, and all without waiting for a report of your stewardship. Knowledge of the contesting candidates, indeed! I should have expected the nomination of Robert Toombs by the Republican Convention, almost as soon as that of Horace Greeley by a convention of free-traders, civil service reformers and anti-personal government men, such as was called together at Cincinnati. The country knows by the confessions of Carl Schurz, and a dozen other men who have since been 'roped in,' that the Cincinnati Convention was raided upon and captured by a gang of political pirates, led by Tammany Republicans, from New-York. You know it as well as anybody else. So that the fact that a man signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention, instead of constituting a claim on him for support, is an all-sufficient reason why he should repudiate it. The character of the candidates is a second reason. Reform? Reform under Greeley! Reform under Gratz Brown! Really, Davis, you are appearing in the rôle of the humorist, at last. As for the platform, that, especially in its tariff plank, is of a piece with all the rest of the swindle. So much for 'good faith.' Now let me examine for a moment your reasons for supporting this Greeley movement. You say, 'We must, perhaps, wade through the mud of Gardnerism when a lean and enervated political organism is to be buried. We must have a Cromwellian period, or a more muscular Hercules must cleanse the Augean stables. There must perhaps be a term of chaos before a new creation is born.' So, so! This is the ground you complain of Gen. Wilson for taking in 1854. This is what you hated Banks for in 1856. The general yielding to this ethical and political doctrine is what made you, with a few others, organize an opposition to Banks in the year last named. If you base your advocacy of Greeley on this ground, it seems to me you had better cease congratulating yourself on your steadfast position from '54 to '57. You are quite right in your illustration, Greeleyism is 'chaos.' You have got to wade through a 'mud' deeper than that of 'Gardnerism' before you get to dry land. You may be ready for it, but you have no right to ask people to 'stonge' along after you. Perhaps you will say that I also helped to point out the way which finally leads to chaos and the Lesbonian bog. I grant it. You may retort, and with perfect truth, that by signing the Cincinnati call I certainly contemplated the possible election of a President by Democratic votes. Undoubtedly, I should have preferred an independent movement—an attempt to reform from the outside—and I believe now that that is the only way we are likely to get a reform. Yet I should have been satisfied with the nomination of almost any honest and statesmanlike and straightforward man, who could have been trusted to control the necessarily discordant elements of the new party. But you did not give us one. You either plunged us into the mud of Greeleyism, ten thousand fathoms deeper than Gardnerism, or you assented to the plunge. You voluntarily assented to, or did not resist, the experiment of four years of 'chaos' for the sake of curing the evils attendant on the Grant Administration. Out of your fraudulent Convention came a charlatan candidate, who is to be elected, if at all, by the very worst elements of the two old parties—speaking generally and in general terms, of course, and without for a moment meaning to intimate aught against the good faith and good intent of the mass of Greeley's supporters—and in whose administration, from the very nature of the case, the worst elements of both parties will hold the control. Neither do I see any occasion for quarreling with the reconstruction policy of the Republican Party of the nation, or the general course of the party in this State. You seem to have a long-standing grievance against both. Your diatribe against the carpet-baggers is an echo of the Democratic war cry of 1868. We went through all that when they tried to elect Seymour in that year. 'Carpet-baggery' was the hardest thing we had to contend against. It was worse then than it is now. Yet it did not throw you or Mr. Sumner, or Gen Banks 'out of gear.' I suppose you felt, as all Republicans who had any sense felt, that in reconstructing the Southern States, with the powerful rebel element on the one hand, and on the other the mass of inexperienced colored people, just emancipated from bondage wholly unfamiliar with statutes, and with the crudest notions about property itself, to say nothing of finance, affairs must of necessity be intrusted largely to an uncertain set of fellows who had followed or accompanied our armies. This was inevitable. Nobody is to blame for it. It is nonsense to talk about the wisdom of Gov. Andrew's policy, which policy, you say, if originally pursued, would have created harmony long ago; and which, you also say, we have got to come round to. It does not follow, even if we have got to come round to it in 1872, that it would have been wise in 1865. By no means. Every generation, every people, must be the judge of its own emergency, and without a judgment as to the emergency, there can be no judgment of the wisdom of any particular advice. Some philosophers, mostly of the Greeley pattern, tell us how much better it would have been not to cut off the head of Charles I. But the people of England did the best thing, I suspect, and were wise in not puzzling their heads over what the historians would say. So the reconstruction policy, on the whole, has been a wise one—much wiser, I have no doubt, than the Andrew policy, which you seem to think so highly of, and which, I do not forget, did not embrace the political but only the civil rights of the black man. Over and over again have I heard Gov. Andrew say that 'civil rights' were all that it was expedient to give him. Doubtless you heard from him the same expressions. Perhaps your satisfaction with the present political aspect would be greater if the emancipated slaves had been secured the right to 'sue and be sued,' to testify in the Courts, and so on, without being bothered with the right of suffrage. North Carolina would not have been a doubtful State under such a system. But whether the Congressional policy was, on the whole, right or wrong, it has nothing to do with the Republican opposition to Grant. It was the policy of the party—the policy of Sumner, and Banks, and Schurz, and Trumbull, as well as of Grant and Wilson and the rest, and it is dishonest for Republicans to base the necessity of a reconstruction of parties upon this issue."

The Supporters of Greeley.

Tammany Hall General Committee—Algernon S. Sullivan, Thomas Dunlap, Alfred S. Ackert.

Liberal Republican State Committee—John Cochrane, Benjamin H. Willis, George W. Palmer.

Liberal Republican Central Committee—Thomas E. Stewart, Wm. T. Ashmun, George H. Van Cleft.

National Democracy—John McCool, Nicholas Muller, Wm. J. Gibson.

German Democratic Union—Dr. Wm. Schirmer, G. N. Herrman, Adam Steck.

Central German Greeley and Brown Campaign Club—Adolph Sanger, G. A. Ludiken, Henry Oberle.

Young Men's Democratic Reform Club—David P. Williamson, Wm. C. Whitney, John A. Beall.

Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, George F. Coachmon and Alfred S. Ackert, Secretaries, and Timothy Brennan, Treasurer. Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan was then called to the chair.—*Tribune, Aug.* 15, 1872.

This shows what manner of men are Greeley's chief fuglemen in this City: Algernon S. Sullivan is the Ring Assistant District-Attorney, who spent a few weeks in Fort Lafayette during the war for his secession utterances; Thomas Dunlap is a Tammany Deputy Sheriff; Alfred S. Ackert is one of Cardozo's pet referees; John Cochrane is the man at whose course the *Tribune* said: "Hell from beneath was stirred to demoniac joy," and whom the ex-organ styled a "double-dyed apostate" who "turned his back on himself" as "his readiest road to office and power;" Benjamin H. Willis is the lawyer who spent some weeks in Ludlow-street Jail for cheating his client; George W. Palmer is the "Bepper Palmer" of the Appraiser's office; Thomas E. Stewart is the man who went over to Andy Johnsonism and became a member of the Democratic State Committee in 1866; William T. Ashmun is known as "Bill" Ashmun; George H. Van Cleft is the Tammany City Surveyor; John McCool is Fernando and Ben. Wood's friend; Nicholas Muller is the man whom the *Sun* so vigorously denounced as the First Ward emigrant swindler, and who is reported to have bribed that paper to silence; William Schirmer is the Tammany Ring Coroner; Henry Oberle is liquor-dealer and Tammany sinecurist; George F. Coachmon is the man who, when employed in the Navy-yard, was found with surreptitious goods wrapped about his body; Timothy Brennan is one of the famous Brennan family. Those whom we have not mentioned are not known disreputably only because they are not known at all. And these are Greeley's chief fuglemen!

The Massachusetts Republicans.

One of the largest political meetings ever held in Southern Worcester County was held in Webster, Mass., Aug. 17, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, fully two thousand people gathering to listen to their distinguished representative, Hon. George F. Hoar. The meeting was presided over by E. S. Bradford, Esq., hitherto claimed as a Greeley man. The speech of Mr. Hoar was an able and eloquent review of the Republican Party and its record, and was well received. The meeting was in every way a perfect success, and broke up amid loud cheers for Grant and Wilson.

How a Vermont Manufactory Votes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A canvass was had last week in the Estey melodean shops in our village, where 320 men are employed, thirty of the 320 are Democrats and 290 Republicans. Each man was asked how he should vote for President. Twenty-one of the thirty Democrats answered Greeley; the other nine answered Grant. The 290 Republicans go solid for Grant. TRUTH.

BRATTLEBORO, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

Greenpoint Republicans.

The Greenpoint Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has engaged Continental Hall as head-quarters during the campaign. The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn thronged the commodious and well-furnished building last evening on the occasion of its first opening. Early next week the permanent organization of the club will be completed and a formal opening of the hall take place.

General Notes.

Hon. Heister Clymer was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Reading, Penn., District.

The Democrats of Kansas City, Mo., District, in convention Aug. 19, nominated Abram Comingo for re-election to Congress.

Hon. W. A. Wheeler was nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth District, in convention at Potsdam Junction, N. Y., Aug. 19.

Hartford, Vt., has a Grant and Wilson Club 250 strong. The Republican vote of the town in 1870 was 160. John Porter is President of the club, and A. L. Pease Secretary.

A vote was taken at the Overlook Mountain House, Catskill, on Saturday, with the following result: Grant, 57; Greeley, 35. The eight colored men in the hotel voted solid for Grant.

The Second District Democratic Congressional Convention was held at Auburn, Me., yesterday. Dr. A. Garcellon was nominated for Congress, and G. W. Clarke, of New-Vineyard, for Elector.

The New-Jersey Straight-out Democrats hold a State Convention in Trenton on Saturday. The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District meets in Burlington on Thursday next.

A beautiful Grant and Wilson banner was flung to the breeze in Orange, N. J., on the evening of the 19th. The Republicans of that section are determined to poll a larger vote than ever this Fall.

A Tennessee correspondent writes: "In this county, (Montgomery,) on Thursday, the 8th inst., a colored Republican was killed by masked men. His name was Wade. No attempts, as yet, have been made to find the murderers. *The Greeley men mean business.*"

Local Notes.

The tanners and cobblers of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards have formed a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, with Mr. Emery O. Hall as Chairman.

Two men and a sleepy boy met last evening in convention at No. 148 Bleecker-street and formed themselves into an organization known as the Greeley Central Club.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District met last evening at the University Building, Washington-square. Mr. Mark Handel and Mr. McClelland delivered addresses. An election for officers was then had, after which the meeting adjourned.

The German-American Club of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards held a spirited meeting last night at No. 29 Stanton-street, Mr. Charles Latour, the President, in the chair. Capt. Toplany and Mr. Theodore Johnson delivered addresses. Thirty-three new members were admitted.

An association in the interest of Mr. E. C. Wilson has been organized in the Seventeenth Assembly District, Twenty-second Ward, with a membership of 480. The following officers have been elected: President, James K. McFarland; Vice-Presidents, James Murray and William N. Loew; Secretary, James Bonestill; Treasurer, Wm. Holden.

THE STATE CONVENTION

An Immense and Harmonious Gathering.

Cheering Reports from All Parts of the State—Thurlow Weed on the Ground—The Convention of Veterans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 20.—Thousands of Republicans are gathered in this city, and, considered as representatives of a party which has been doomed by Fenton to be buried under 75,000 adverse majority, they are the most jovial set of men imaginable. They come from every one of the sixty counties of the Empire State, and from nearly every one they bring accounts which explain their good humor, and cast doubts upon Fenton's accuracy as a political prophet. The crowds began coming with the early trains from all directions, and by noon a majority of the delegates, and hundreds of others, had arrived.

THURLOW WEED.

Most prominent among all these hundreds was the spare, bent form of Hon. Thurlow Weed, who appeared to be in remarkably good health. He was visited in his parlor during the day by a large number of delegates, and whenever his opinion was asked—as it was very frequently—he freely gave it, by declaring himself unequivocally in favor of Gen. Dix as the Republican candidate for Governor. He said that it was apparent that we must lose some of those who have voted with us in former years, in consequence of Greeley's nomination, and that as we must be indemnified for this loss in some way, it was clear to his mind that it could be most easily done by the nomination of Gen. Dix. The Reform movement in New-York had been strong enough last year in New-York City to hurl the Tammany Ring from power, and Gen. Dix having been prominent in that movement would have great strength from that fact. It had been objected to Gen. Dix that he is seventy-six years of age, which Mr. Weed admitted was an objection, but said he was yet hale and good for much active life. Stories which had been circulated to the effect that Gen. Dix had voted for Seymour in 1868, and had been in some way identified with the Cincinnati movement before the nomination of Greeley, Mr. Weed pronounced untrue. He said to his visitors that if his strength permitted he would be in the Convention, to which he had been chosen as a delegate from the Seventh Assembly District of New-York City, and if he did, he would certainly vote for Gen. Dix.

A STRONG CANDIDATE TO BE CHOSEN.

In proportion as the number of delegates arrived it became apparent that the matter was to be considered in every possible aspect with a view to selecting the strongest possible candidate, and that no combination to serve the interests of the professional politicians could be made.

GEN. DIX DECLINES.

A letter was made public from Gen. Dix, to Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Albany, N. Y., saying that he could not consent to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the nomination, as his business and private interests are such as to entirely preclude his acceptance. He is ready, he says, to do anything in his power to beat Greeley, but his acceptance of the nomination he believes is not necessary to that end.

GOV. MORGAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Soon after this letter became public, Mr. Acton announced in behalf of Gov. Morgan that that gentleman would not be a candidate under any circumstances.

There has been a good deal of talk over the claims of Judge Robertson, of Westchester, to be placed at the head of the State ticket, and his friends are engaged in an active canvass to secure for him the nomination for Governor.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

With regard to the Congressman at large, no material opposition to Hon. Lyman Tremain has yet been developed. Gen. Woodford is being pressed for the place.

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

As to Lieutenant-Governor, nothing definite yet appears. Candidates for Canal Commissioner have been found in sufficient numbers to give the Convention a wide liberty of selection. More prominent are Reuben F. Stroud, of Onondaga; Gen. Samuel Perlee, of Chenango, and Jas. A. Bell, of Jefferson, Ex-State Auditor, with the chances in favor of the latter. For Prison Inspector, Norwood Bound, of Delaware, and Judge Graves, of Herkimer, are the more prominent candidates. Nothing definite of the bias of the Convention on this office has been developed, but Judge Graves seems to be the strongest.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform of the party will be short and unequivocal. Resolutions have been requested of Mr. Curtis, C. C. Norvell, of Richmond, and Judge Johnston, of Oneida. Each of these gentlemen, it is understood, has prepared a set, and from these the Committee to be chosen by the Convention will select a platform. The set prepared by Mr. Norvell declares as to State affairs that we congratulate the Republicans of the City of New-York, and other honest reformers co-operating with them, on the overthrow of the corrupt Tammany Ring, whose astounding acts of rapine upon the tax-payers of the City are only approached by their previous acts of systematized fraud upon the elective franchise through double voting, false registration and naturalization, whereby the State of New-York was deprived of her rightful voice in the Electoral College in 1868, and the majority for the present Democratic Governor, then first elected, nearly doubled in many of the Wards of New-York and Brooklyn. That the legislation needful for the condign punishment of the worst men of this Ring, and the reform of the charter under which one at least of their number continues in office, failed to become law, was not the fault of the Republican Legislature. The Democratic Governor interposed his veto in more than one instance to shield this great rascality, and it is now for the Republican voters of the State, and the enemies of Tammany corruption of every shade of opinion, to elect a Governor whose past public record will afford the utmost certainty that the wrongs of the plundered people of our Metropolitan City and the deep disgrace of the good name of the State will not go unredressed. Nothing has been said concerning the temporary Chairmanship of the Convention, and no names can be mentioned in connection with those sent last night, except B. Platt Carpenter, of Dutchess; some one may be named who has not yet been spoken of. Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler is still named as permanent President. There will be plenty of material to select from, as many of the most distinguished Republicans in the State are here. Among the arrivals today are Gen. Richard Franchott, Gen. George Sharpe, Hon. Norris Winslow, Senator Madden, Senator Lowery, George Dawson, of the Albany *Journal*; Henry Clews, George Opdyke, Hon. William A. Darling, Senator Wood, Hon. H. R. Jones, John D. Lawson, Charles S. Spencer, Christopher Morgan, Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, Hon. Jno. H. Selkreg, Hon. A. H. Knepples, Hon. C. L. Merriam, Hon. E. H. Prindle, District-Attorney Crawley, Hon. Giles Hotchkiss, Hon. F. M. Finch, Geo. Becker, Gen. McDougall, and many others. These gentlemen all bring the most cheering accounts of the prospects of the campaign, and no one of them is without some fact which tends to show the demoralization of the Greeleyites. One of the most suggestive of these is the fact that in the town of Carroll, Chautauqua County, a club of 255 has been formed for Grant and Wilson, the highest Republican vote ever cast having been 260. Carroll is the town where Fenton was born, where he lived all his life until he removed a few years ago to Jamestown.

THE VETERANS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to-night was a most enthusiastic affair, showing that the defenders of the nation can be depended on in peace to subserve its best interests. As announced would be the case, there was no expression of opinion as to candidates for State officers, the members only intending to announce their fidelity to Republican principles and appoint delegates to the Pittsburg Convention.

SENATOR CONKLING SERENADED.

Senator Conkling was serenaded to-night at his residence, a large crowd being present. In response to loud calls, Senator Conkling appeared and said:

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I need not tell you how welcome your presence is. No visit could be more acceptable than one from soldiers, who became veterans on the burning battle-fields where the republic was saved. Crowned with the unfading glories already won in paths of peril, you might repose upon your laurels and leave others to bear the brunt of the remaining fight. But, no; volunteers and heroes once cannot be laggards afterward. When treason raised its bloody hand you said the life and safety of your country wavering in the balances of war, and where the clash of arms was, where hardship and danger and carnage were, there were you also, and there was victory. Now you see plots to destroy the fruits of your valor and your toil, and again you appear in the field—a peaceful but arduous field—and there once more you marshal the way to safety and success. The worst elements of the rebellion which failed in war now creep and prowl in the stealthy path of politics; but they lift a fallen crest in vain. No victories are in store for the enemies of Union, order and liberty during the life of the officers and privates who fought for Vicksburg and Richmond, and swept with Sherman from the mountains to the sea. A future generation—but not this one—may misread the lesson of the last ten years. In every State the boys in blue are marching, the empty sleeves and crutches are astir, and the lost cause will remain lost. This is the meaning of your Convention and of your visit tonight. Do not suppose that I take to myself personally the compliment of your presence. You come to cheer me on as a laborer in a work in which our hearts and hands are joined. Yet feeling mingles with your convictions and with mine. You would not be soldiers if you did not feel indignat at the imputations heaped upon your old comrades and commander. The canvass is defiled by shameful falsehoods, which outrage not only truth and decency, but common gratitude and common sense. Not content with arguing who shall be President, the ring-leaders of a sordid coalition seek to blacken the character and belittle the achievements of a great soldier and a stainless patriot. You and I know the sin of this attempt, and we mean that the result in November shall be not only a triumph but a grand vindication of U. S. Grant. Rest assured that your labor is not in vain. The skies grow brighter every day. The clouds are breaking everywhere. Calumny after calumny aimed at Grant explodes and wounds its inventors. Grant's fame is one of the treasures of the nation, and his name and his deeds will be held in grateful memory when his vilifiers have mouldered in forgotten graves, and when their epitaphs have vanished utterly. But I am not going to make a speech. The work that we shall do will carry New-York for Grant and Wilson, and in the triumph of November the soldiers of New-York will wear new decorations. Thanking you for this visit, and wishing you prosperity and happiness, I again bid you welcome and would gladly take you individually by the hand."

The speech was greeted with great applause and the utmost enthusiasm. E. C.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Republican Prospect as Seen from the Capital—Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—The most encouraging reports of the campaign continue to be received here from all portions of the country. A prominent politician from Maine writes that that State will at least give her majority of last year for the Republican ticket, with the probability of a large increase. Maryland, strange as it may seem, is just as likely to go Republican in November as not. There is no longer any doubt of Pennsylvania and Indiana. According to the most trustworthy authority, in Virginia the Liberal Party is badly demoralized. Numerous letters have been received declaring that that State is far from hopeless on the Republican side, and that now that North Carolina has shown where she stands, Virginia, with a determined effort, can be carried for the National Republican ticket in November. Louisiana is one of the States which the Liberals claim as certainly their own. The best information from there does not warrant that assumption. The position of parties, notwithstanding the quadrilateral State contest of which it is the theatre, is pretty much the same as it was when the respective parties last measured their strength. The party that carried the State for Gen. Grant in 1868 is substantially undivided and unbroken, and there is every reason to believe that Louisiana is safe for the regular Republican ticket in November. That the Liberal Republicans can carry Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Iowa, is simply the height of Midsummer madness.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention is, locally, the principal subject of importance here just now. The delegation from this city will be very large. Gen. Chipman, the delegate in Congress from the district, has been chosen President of the organization that proposes to be present at the Convention. It already numbers 400 members, and its ranks will undoubtedly be largely swelled within the next few days. At a meeting last night the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to tender Senator Wilson the escort of the Club while in Pittsburg.

THE POSTAL CARD SYSTEM.

The postal card system will go into operation about the 21st of September. The official advertisement will be issued on Thursday next, and one month will be allowed for the reception of bids.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Thomas E. Bond, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who has been sick for some time, died yesterday, at Kalmia, Hartford County, Md.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, and Thos. K. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, left Helena, Montana Territory, Aug. 13, for Denver, Colorado, from which point they will go to the Great Ute Council in Southwestern Colorado. While in Montana they visited the Crow, Piegan, Blood and Blackfeet tribes, and report them all at peace and making some progress in the way of civilization. At Fort Hall they will visit the Western Shoshones and the Bannocks.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Wyoming was at Aspinwall on the 7th of August, with all well on board. The officers and men who had been detailed to take care of the Edgar Stewart had been withdrawn from that vessel. The United States steamer California, now at Panama, has been ordered to San Francisco. The Ossipee arrived at Valparaiso on the 6th of July, and expected to leave on the 11th for Rio, en route to Boston. The Pensacola was at Callao July 28. A dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning from Minister Washburne, dated Paris, Aug. 9, announcing the death of Capt. H. K. Davenport, of the steamer Congress, at Carlsbad, on the 8th inst. Capt. Davenport was well known in this city, he having been on duty at the Navy-yard for several years, and subsequently on ordnance and specific duty at the Navy Department. He was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1820. He married a Washington lady—a Miss Graham. Lieut.-Commander Henry L. Johnson, Lieut. Henry Wheeler and Master Charles Seymour have been ordered to torpedo duty.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were as follows:

Currency	$6,479,769
Coin	71,975,009
Including, in certificates	30,255,000

WAR CLAIMS.

The Kentucky war claims have been settled, and a warrant will soon be issued to that State for their payment. The amount is about $625,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dublin Bakers Strike and the Women Cry for Bread.

Continuation of the Riots in Belfast.

The Rioters Try to Plunder and Burn Business Houses.

England Disturbed by the Early Closing of Public Houses.

Napoleon Severely Criticises the Government Expenditures of President Thiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Strike of the Journeymen Bakers of Dublin.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The journeymen bakers of Dublin are on a strike for higher wages, in consequence of which large numbers of the inhabitants are deprived of bread and in a famishing condition. The most intense excitement prevails, and hundreds of women are in the streets inclined to riot and pouring imprecations upon the heads of the master bakers. Attacks upon the shops are feared.

Rioting Continuing in Belfast, Ireland, Despite the Proclamation.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The rioting in Belfast continued without abatement yesterday, despite the warning proclamation of the Mayor and Magistrates of the city. The fighting was kept up by parties of rioters in various quarters with stones, bludgeons and fire-arms. The Magistrates began yesterday to swear in special constables to assist in suppressing the disturbances. A proclamation was issued by the Mayor of the city authorizing the troops holding the streets to fire upon all riotous assemblages offering resistance. All the stores were closed, and business was entirely suspended. Additional troops were sent for, and are expected to reach Belfast today.

The Mob Attack and Plunder the Business Houses—Martial Law Partially Established.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch received from Dublin last night reported no cessation of the rioting at Belfast. The mob yesterday attacked three large warehouses, and made a complete wreck of the interior of the buildings, carrying off every portable article, and demolishing other merchandise. The Magistrates, becoming convinced of their inability to restore order, surrendered the control of the city into the hands of the military, thus practically establishing martial law.

The commanding officer of the troops issued a proclamation warning all quietly-disposed citizens to remain in their houses, and stating that every person found on the streets would be looked upon as a rioter, and treated accordingly. All public houses received orders to close their doors, and not to reopen them until permitted by the authorities.

More Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 20—2 P. M.—A dispatch from Belfast today states that between 6 o'clock last evening and 11 o'clock this morning, only two wounded rioters were received in the hospital. The dispatch also reports that several fights occurred this morning, but they were not of as serious a character as those yesterday.

Attempts to Burn Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Belfast, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, says at that hour the city was comparatively quiet. The mob had made several efforts during the day to fire buildings, and some of the rioters were caught in the act. In every street there are evidences of the terrific character of the conflict that has been raging the past few days. The government of the city is temporarily vested in four Magistrates, with ample military reserves.

Desire for Plunder the Sole Cause of the Continuance of the Riot.

LONDON, Aug. 20—5 P. M.—A dispatch from Belfast this afternoon says the sole object of the rioters in renewing the disorders in that city today was plunder. Reinforcements for the troops now in Belfast continue to arrive, but the railway facilities are insufficient to promptly convey all destined for the city. It is the intention of the military authorities to resort to extreme measures to suppress the disorders. Several houses have been attacked today and wrecked.

The Ex-Emperor Criticises the French Government Expenditures.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Ex-Emperor Napoleon, in an interview with a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, said he did not consider the approaching meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria any indication of danger to the peace of Europe.

The late Emperor keenly criticised the expenditures of M. Thiers' administration of the Government of France.

A boat capsized off Erith yesterday, and five persons were drowned.

Slight disturbances have occurred at Leicester, Maidstone, Exeter and several other towns, in consequence of the early closing of the public houses in compliance with the provisions of the new licensing act.

THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION

Prospect of Early and Important News.

GENEVA, Aug. 20—Evening.—While nothing is positively known on the subject, the presence of Mr. Cohen and the exceptional length of yesterday's sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration are the occasion of an accredited rumor that somewhat important news will be communicated to the Press to-morrow.

FRANCE.

The American Minister Visits M. Thiers—M. Thiers to Visit the Shenandoah.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, the American Minister, visited M. Thiers yesterday, at Trouville, where the President is now sojourning, and returned to Paris last night.

M. Thiers will shortly entertain the officers of the American man-of-war Shenandoah, and will subsequently visit that vessel.

SWITZERLAND.

The Tribunal of Arbitration to be Done in Oil.

GENEVA, Aug 20.—M. Armand Dumaresq, a celebrated French artist, has arrived in Geneva. His object in coming here is to paint a picture commemorative of the sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

The final decision of the Court is expected in a few days.

ITALY.

The Pope Said to be Going to Brussels.

ROME, Aug. 20.—It is said that Archbishop de Merode, the almoner of the Pope, has gone to Brussels for the purpose of making arrangements with the Belgian Minister for the reception of the Holy Father in that country.

Manuel Sylva Arraigned for Murder.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Manuel Sylva, the Portuguese sailor, charged with the murder of Charles Marshall, a shipmate on board the whaling bark Europa, was arraigned in the United States Court today and committed for trial.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LETTER.

A Strong and Eloquent Presentation of the Reasons why President Grant Should be Re-Elected—His Views of Mr. Sumner's Delusion and Horace Greeley's Treachery.

The following is the complete text of Mr. Wendell Phillips' letter to the leading colored citizens of Boston, in response to their invitation to address them on the political issues of the day:

SWAMPSCOTT, Aug. 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: You ask me to address you on the questions involved in the canvass between President Grant and Mr. Greeley. I thank you for the confidence implied in your request. Among you I see many who have been workers with me in the anti-slavery cause for years.

My residence here makes it inconvenient for me to attend a public meeting in Boston; and, indeed, I think I can state my views more satisfactorily in a letter than in a public address. If you please, therefore, I will communicate with you in this way, rather than in the one you suggest.

Of course the first thought that occurs to you and me just now is that one of your best, ablest and most watchful friends, Mr. Senator Sumner, advises you to vote for Horace Greeley, and believes that your rights will be safe only in his keeping. I touch with reverent hand everything from Mr. Sumner. I can never forget his measureless services to the anti-slavery cause and to your race. Whenever I read his words I read them overshadowed by the memory of his early and entire consecration to the service of impartial liberty; of that zeal which has never flagged; that watchfulness which has seldom been deceived; of that devotion which has so rarely shrunk from any sacrifice; which no opposition could tire and no danger appal. From such a counselor I venture to differ with great reluctance, and only after mature deliberation. I should hesitate to publish my dissent if I were not sure that I was right and that he was wrong; that the occasion was very important, and his mistake one which leads to fatal results.

My judgment is the exact opposite of Mr. Sumner's. I think every loyal man, and especially every colored man, should vote for Gen. Grant, and that the nation and your race are safe only in the hands of the old, regular Republican Party.

Some may ask how I come to think thus, when I was one of the few loyal men who protested, in 1868, against Grant's nomination, and seeing that I have so often affirmed that the Republican Party had outlived its usefulness.

Gentlemen, the reasons which lead me to my present opinion, in spite of my former views, ought to give my judgment more weight with you. I am forced by late developments to my present position.

You remember that in 1868 I emphatically denied Gen. Grant's fitness for the Presidency. Derided by the Republican press, I went from city to city protesting against his election. In private, with Mr. Sumner and others, I argued long and earnestly against the risk of putting such a man into such an office. At that time they saw only his great merits and supported him heartily. The defects of his Administration are no surprise to me. I may say, without boasting, that I prophesied those defects. I do not wish to hide them today. I entirely agree with Mr. Sumner as to the grave fault and intolerable insolence of the Administration in the San Domingo matter. I think the frequent putting of relatives into office highly objectionable, and the sad career of Webster is warning enough against any man in public life venturing to accept gifts from living men. These and other defects are no surprise to me. The eminent merits of Gen. Grant's Administration are, I confess, a surprise to me.

His truly original, statesmanlike and Christian policy toward the Indians is admirable, and, standing alone, is enough to mark him a statesman. His patience amid innumerable difficulties in our foreign relations is wonderful in one bred a soldier. The aid the Administration has given the industrial and financial prosperity of the country is a great merit. Gen. Grant's prompt interference for justice to working men in defiance of those about him, relative to the execution of the Eight-hour law, I shall always remember. The crime of the Republican Party in tolerating the Kuklux is flagrant. But the President and his immediate friends deserve our gratitude for their efforts and success in that matter. His services to the Fifteenth Amendment I shall never forget. When some, even of the foremost abolitionists, doubted and were lukewarm, I wrote to Senator Wilson asking him to urge Gen. Grant to put three lines into his message, commending that measure to Congress and the country. The answer came back, "You are too late. Gen. Grant's message was finished before your note arrived, and the recommendation you wish is in it." It still remains lamentably true that the colored man has no full recognition at the North and no adequate protection in the South—shame to the Administration and to the Republican Party! But their friends may fairly claim that during the last three years the negro has steadily gained in the safe exercise and quiet enjoyment of his rights.

I know the defects of Gen. Grant's Administration as well as any man. I think, distrustful as I was of him, I am able to see the good service he has unexpectedly rendered the nation.

But no matter for those defects. At the most they are not fatal; and events have lifted President Grant into being today the symbol and representative of loyalty. The conspiracy between Southern secessionists and Northern copperheads, of which, very naturally, Mr. Greeley is the tool, and, unfortunately, Mr. Sumner is the indorser and, I think, the dupe—leaves room but for two parties—those who are for the nation and those who are against it. I bate no jot of my brotherly regard and sincere esteem for Mr. Sumner in thus holding him deceived. The entire faith I have in his honesty of purpose obliges me to think him duped. The only wonder is how this is possible when the South is so insolent and shameless in proclaiming her intentions. The South has long seen her mistake and often confessed it. The *Tribune* itself makes this statement as late as June, 1871. That mistake was to contend for her ideas with muskets and outside the Union—leaving us the Government and taking herself the part of a rebel. She has often announced—in the last instance by the lips of Jefferson Davis—that the cause was not lost, and must be won by getting possession of the Government and leaving us in the opposition. Such is the present plot. That Mr. Greeley sees it would never prevent his aiding it, that Mr. Sumner does not see it is to me matter of profound astonishment. At such a moment the regular Republican Party becomes again the accepted and only instrument of resistance, and Grant represents loyalty as Lincoln did in 1861. I do not care for his defects, were they ten times greater. Chatham and Junius rightfully forgot even the infamy of Wilkes when he stood the representative and symbol of the rights of a British subject. Even if I accepted Mr. Sumner's portrait of President Grant—which in some sense is true, but in no sense is the whole truth—I should still vote for him against a rebellion at the ballot-box, to which disloyalty gives all the strength, and childish credulity all the character.

To stop now for criticism of such faults as those of Gen. Grant, is like blaming a man's awkwardness when he is defending you against an assassin.

In proof that the conspiracy I charge is real and no fiction, I need not cite Jefferson Davis' late speech, or the confession of Mr. Greeley's adherents. Every impartial man who comes to us from the South bears witness that the mass of Southern whites are wholly unchanged in opinion and ready for another revolt whenever the way opens. The widespread organization of the Kuklux shows the same thing. That organization existed only because public opinion there cheered it on, and in suppressing it our Government had no tittle of help from the former rebels. All this was to be expected. It would be contrary to history and experience were it otherwise. To put the slightest faith in the protestations of copperheads and secessionists, made only to get office, is building on really quicksand. With the exception of Mr. Sumner, no leading Liberal Republican does put any faith in those protestations. Theirs is not a case of delusion. They are hypocrites, not dupes. They know well the plot, and for the sake of office are willing to help it and risk the consequences. They know that Mr. Greeley's election means the negro surrendered to the hate of the Southern States, with no interference from the nation in his behalf; that it means the Constitutional Amendments neutralized by a copperhead Congress, our debt tampered with, and our bonds falling twenty per cent. in every market. The Democratic millionaire who is willing to risk this has already "hedged." He holds millions of Confederate bonds, and is plotting to make on them more than enough to pay four times over for all he loses on the national securities, and then safely laugh at the small bondholders he has duped.

Observe that I count as Mr. Greeley's allies only the copperheads of the Democratic Party. It is loose talk to say that he has joined the Democrats. Such a statement is an insult to the Democracy. The exact truth is, he has joined the copperhead wing of the Democracy—its worst element. They are his reliance.

I know some honest war Democrats wish to change their base and accept heartily the result of the war. All honor to them. But their place is not with Greeley, but with Grant. They fought at his side; there they should stand today. I know it is hard to confess mistakes; but I practice what I preach.

If Gen. Grant is set aside, who is offered us in his place? Horace Greeley. I need not tell you, my friends, what Horace Greeley is. We Abolitionists knew him only too well in the weary years of our struggle. He had enough of clear moral vision to see the justice of our cause, but he never had courage enough to confess his faith. If events had ever given him the courage, he never would have had principle enough to risk anything for an idea. A trimmer by nature and purpose, he has abused even an American politician's privilege of trading principles for success. But for lack of ability he would have been the chief time-server of his age. I never knew till now any of his eulogists so needless and undiscriminating as even to claim that he was a sincere man. As for his honesty, for twenty years it has been a byword with us that it would be safe to leave your open purse in the same room with him; but as for any other honesty, no one was ever witless enough to connect the idea with his name.

Mr. Sumner trusts him as "a life-time abolitionist." This is certainly news to you and me. You and I know well, when abolitionist was a term of reproach, how timidly he held up his skirts about him, careful to put a wide distance between himself and us. You will find few working abolitionists who stood in the trenches from 1840 to 1860, willing to trust the negro race to Horace Greeley. I can remember the day when he and his fellow Republicans quoted our criticisms upon them as certificates that they were no abolitionists. We can give him just such a certificate now with a clear conscience. Judged by the files of the *Tribune* itself, there never was an hour when Horace Greeley could have been trusted with the care of the black man's rights.

No man has known better than he how to manufacture political and pecuniary success out of the convictions of other men. For himself he never had a conviction. Men contrast his former praise of Gen. Grant with his faultfinding now. Neither his praise nor his blame is of any account. Neither comes from the heart. Both are measured and weighed out with shrewd calculation for effect. Examine the files of the *Tribune*, and you will see that whenever men's convictions on any subject got a keen edge, Mr. Greeley was always ready to blunt them with a compromise. He is only acting the part he has always played. Men laugh when some stirring and loyal sentence is quoted from the *Tribune* of 1862 or 1864, and Horace Greeley immediately proves that he did not write it. But you and I always knew that three-quarters of the loyalty of the *Tribune* was smuggled into it in his absence, or in spite of him. If his letters and communications to Lincoln, during the dark years of 1862 and 1863, are ever published, the world will see what you and I have always known, that he could hardly have aided the Confederacy more unless he had enlisted in its ranks or taken a seat in its Cabinet.

If, as Mr. Sumner says, Mr. Greeley is a "life-time abolitionist," how comes it that, till within three years, Mr. Sumner hardly ever got a kind word and never had any hearty support from the *Tribune*? How often have Mr. Sumner's friends heard him expiate at length on this point? On the floor of Congress he has stood, for many a year, the incarnation of the anti-slavery movement. But he has again and again complained that, instead of giving him any support, the *Tribune* has constantly belittled his efforts and put obstacles in his way—cheering his opponents and carping at his measures, or at best damning them with faint praise. My recollection of those well-grounded complaints is so fresh that I look at Mr. Sumner's picture of Mr. Greeley with unfeigned astonishment. Even the supposed conversion of the Southern rebels is not so wonderful as that of the *Tribune* into a supporter of Charles Sumner.

Doubtless we could find a man who would, even if elected by rebels, still use them for his own purposes. And it is possible that, in rare moments of exceptional courage or virtue, Mr. Greeley may dream of doing so. But in cool and sane moments he knows he is their tool, and is contented to be so. Every man of common sense sees that, of course, if copperheads and secessionists lift Mr. Greeley into the White House, they will claim—and it is now understood that they shall have—their full share in shaping the policy and filling the offices of the Administration. They are no bunglers, but shrewd at a bargain, and sure to get good security for a promise. The corner-stone of their policy is to repudiate our debt or assume their own. We shall surely hear that advocated. We shall probably see Jefferson Davis in the Senate, and certainly have his agents in the Cabinet. No doubt he will be consulted in the construction of the Cabinet. This is to put in peril all the war has gained. I am not ready for such an experiment. An old friend, now residing in Georgia, who stood, rifle in hand, in Kansas all through that fight, told me, just after the Cincinnati Convention:

"Sir, before Grant arrested those twenty Kuklux in North Carolina I never slept without a loaded musket at my bed-head, and never ventured into the village unless fully armed. Since that stern interference in North Carolina, I, even afar off in Georgia, sleep and walk about as safe, careless, and free as you do here."

"If Greeley is elected, I suppose," said I, "you'll load those revolvers again."

"Never—I know by Southern boast what that election means. I'll never risk living in Georgia under Greeley—I'll sell out and come North."

Such is the testimony of a loyal man in the South! That is how it looks in Georgia.

Gentlemen, I have another interest in Grant's election. The anti-slavery cause was only a portion of the great struggle between capital and labor. Capital undertook to own the laborer. We have broken that up. If Grant is elected that dispute and all questions connected with it sink out of sight. All the issues of the war are put beyond debate, and a clear field is left for the discussion of the labor movement. I do not count much on the recognition of that agreement by the Republican Convention, though I gratefully appreciate it. But I see in the bare success itself of Gen. Grant the retiring of old issues and the securing of a place for new ones.

If Greeley is elected we shall spend the next four years in fighting over the war quarrels, constitutional amendments, negroes' rights, State rights, repudiation, and Southern debts. And we shall have besides a contemptuous ignoring of the labor question. Its friends were at Cincinnati. The Convention scorned their appeals, and Mr. Schurz himself affirmed that labor was "not a live issue." President Grant means peace and opportunity to agitate the great industrial questions of the day. President Greeley means the scandal and wrangle of Andy Johnson's years over again, with secession encamped in Washington.

The saddest line to me of Mr. Sumner's letter was where he warns you colored men not "to band together in a hostile camp, and keep alive the separation of races!" The negro, robbed, tortured, murdered, trodden under foot, defenceless in unresisting submission—who has the heart to charge him with an iota of the guilt of "keeping alive the separation of races?" Surely this lamb has never shown any hate, or an undue prejudice against the wolf. The Senator used to think all the fault was on the other side.

We put aside with the scorn it deserves the insult implied in preaching to us forgiveness and conciliation. Andersonville and Libby Prison are still living horrors. Beside the thousands who were starved there, hundreds still drag out weary lives in our streets, poisoned all through by that dread cruelty. The graves of seven white native Georgian loyal men, ruthlessly shot down in the streets, are hardly yet covered. The first-born of 100,000 households are still freshly mourned. Till within a year, throughout half the South, the negro was robbed, tortured and murdered with impunity, the Southern Press glorying in the atrocities. Meanwhile—thanks to the unparalleled mercy, the unutterable generosity of the nation—ninety-nine out of every hundred Confederate soldiers enjoy today all the rights they had before the war. Jefferson Davis and his fellow-assassins—the real jailers of Andersonville and Libby—

"Shame on those cruel eyes
That bore to look on torture
And dared not look on war"—

still live—unharmed, in peaceful possession of every right the law can give, except that of lifting their hands against the Government which has spared them. I dare not affix the epithet I think fitting to that mood of mind which deems it necessary and becoming to preach to such a community the duty of forgiveness!

We do forgive. We have forgiven. But duty to the dead and to the negro forbids us to *trust* power to any hands without undoubted, indubitable certainty that such hands are *trustworthy*. If we fail in this caution we shall only have decoyed the negro into danger and left him doubly defenseless. I wish my voice could be heard by every colored man down to the Gulf; not because they need my advice. No; they understand and see the danger. But I should like to rally them to help us a second time, to save the nation. I should say to them, "Vote, every one of you, for Grant, as you value property, life, wife or child. If Greeley is elected, arm, concentrate, conceal your property—but organize for defense. You will need it soon and sadly.

Working men, rally now, to save your great question from being crowded out and postponed another four years.

Soldiers, at the roll call in November let no loyal man fail to answer to his name. We decorate our loyal graves with worse than empty ceremonies if over them we clasp hands with still revengeful enemies. When parties and politicians betray us, do you rally, as you did before, and under the *same great Captain*, to save the State.

If Grant is defeated I am not sure we shall see traitors in the Capitol parting the nation's raiment and casting lots for its flag. But we are sure to see Congress full of traitors, and in the White House their tool. Let every man who would avert that danger vote for Grant.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A Michigan Democrat Denounces Greeley's Nomination.

Hon. W. W. Wheaton, late Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Committee, made a speech in Detroit, last week, in which, referring to the Baltimore Convention, he said: "Conceal, disavow or misrepresent it as they may, and do, the Democratic advocates of the nomination of Horace Greeley in that Convention misrepresented the wishes of the masses of the Democratic Party, and sought political prominence and power by affiliation with what they knew the Democratic Party despised and denounced. Such an anomaly would never have been witnessed had it not been for the other and greater one, that is relied upon for success, the discipline of the very party and masses it misrepresented. It was in our party, from the very beginning, a contest between sore-headed, starvelings and political bummers on the one hand and those straightforward, honest Democrats on the other hand who would not for the sake of power condescend to trickery, hypocrisy or treason to their party. Of this latter class by far the largest majority comprise those who vote and do not talk, who are not professional politicians, but who are none the less earnest in their partisanship and honest in their principles—the farmers, the mechanics and the commercial men. The reaction against it has already set in. No amount of misrepresentation can keep the truth long. The noisy and officious Greeleyites have had it all their way. Ten of these men do more talking in a day than 100 honest voters do in a month. It is not surprising, therefore, that things looked favorable for them to those who did not look beneath the surface. It was by trickery that a superficial but noisy popularity was apparently built up, and among those who were in the same boat the best of spirits was maintained by patting each other on the back and calling the thing a wonderful revolution. But with all these advantages it is hollow as it is rotten. It is a compact with evil and for evil, and it will be defeated. I need not go out of our own State to show this. The disgust of the honest Democracy of this district is in full sympathy with the disgust of the honest Democracy of other districts."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Fourth-Avenue Railroad Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no remedy for the unearthly yells and screams of steam-engine whistles and bells while passing up and down the Fourth-avenue? Is poor humanity doomed to suffer this worse than pandemonium? It does appear that the engineers try, for their own diversion, how sudden and how alarming and shocking to the nervous susceptibilities of the wayside settlers they can present themselves. A person can bear the Col Eloum or the slow-traveling thunder, but when all is quiet, in the twinkling of an eye, there burst upon our nervous framework such blasts that nothing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath could ever imitate or describe. We pray you that something may be said that will be instrumental in giving us a rest before our nerves are quite destroyed.

HUMANITY,
Sixtieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Another Democrat's Views.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have voted for the Democratic Presidential candidates for thirty years, but I cannot vote for him who has been an inveterate enemy of my party and done more to injure it than any other living man. What Democrat who has any respect for himself or his party can support a candidate who for years has denounced Democrats in the *Tribune* as "blacklegs, burglars, thieves, drunkards, keepers of dens of prostitution," &c., &c.? Why did Horace Greeley truckle to the South by giving bail for the traitor, Jeff. Davis? Why has he espoused the cause of this corrupt Democratic Party? Truly, we Democrats here respected Mr. Greeley more when he was true to his party than we can since his apostacy.

A DEMOCRAT.

REDDING RIDGE, Conn., Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

"Tampering with the Mails."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Tribune* of Aug. 7 is an article headed "Tampering with the Mails," which attempts to reflect on the TIMES, as well as upon a Postmaster. Now, let us see how the *Tribune* is circulated. It sends packages of that paper addressed to post-offices, prepaid at transient rates, the papers composing the package being wrapped and addressed to persons, expecting postmasters to deliver them free—which they have no right to do. But at thousands of offices the postmaster or clerk, not being posted thoroughly, delivers them. This is an attempt on the part of the *Tribune* to extend its circulation at the expense of the Post-office Department, as the only way publishers can send papers to persons not subscribers is to stamp each one addressed at the transient rate—one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof.

Respectfully, &c., JNO. B. DOWD.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Country Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer is induced to write these lines in the forlorn hope that, perhaps, some unsophisticated New-Yorker will next season take warning from his experience and remain on the island of Manhattan, rather than test personally the imposition known as country board.

High prices and low fare (not on the boat, but the table) he will find the rule in the region on the north shore of Long Island, say about twenty miles from New-York, opposite Glen Cove, and within two or three miles of one of Uncle Samuel's light-houses. The New-York fly having made his arrangements for the Summer, and walked into the parlor of the Long Island boarding-house spider, immediately becomes the victim of the various impositions of the aforesaid. He has brought his wife and children into the country that they may enjoy the fine fresh air, the cream, with new-laid eggs, &c., so strongly dwelt on by his host in conversation with him before leaving the City; the absence of chills and fever, &c. What is the result, or rather what are the real facts? The fine fresh air of the country is tainted, perhaps, with the fragrant swill-barrel perpetually standing under the kitchen windows and minus a top, uncovered drains pointed out to him on his first viewing the premises as purling brooks and emptying into a stagnant pond; odors wafted from the refuse of the Glen Cove Starch Works across the bay, and in the offing two fish vessels furnished with all the apparatus for making fish-oil from menhaden fish are moored, completing the choice collection of odors which go to make up fine country air. Cream adulterated with mutton fat to make it rich, posions his innocent infant, his children never get anything richer than skim-milk and the bits from the first table, while his nurses fare no better. The newly-laid eggs are sent to market while the old-laid ones are grudgingly supplied to the table. While the place is supplied with a fine strawberry patch, furnishing from sixty to a hundred quarts of berries in the season per day, the boarders are each put off with a small saucer full of the worst, while the host peddles the good ones around the neighborhood at twenty-five cents per quart. He finds on inquiry that chills and fever are the rule and not the exception, and that he can take them plain or with mosquitoes, as he chooses. The writer has two children down sick with remittent fever, contracted in this charming healthful location this Summer. Should the boarder object to swill-barrels, drains, &c., he will be laughed at for his pains by his host, who displays an utter ignorance of the commonest laws of health. One point was particularly noticeable during our late war; in fever or malarious localities it was always noticeable that those who kept pretty well soaked with whisky never had the shakes. This may possibly account for your host's exemption from the disease. If you object to soup-meat for dinner, varied with ham, skim-milk for your children, &c., you are answered finally with insults, and only too glad to return to New-York, even in the very month of August, where you can get anything you want from the market for money; whereas in the country you pay your money, and don't get it. In the region of country where I boarded I don't suppose there was one single good, fair boarding-house; of the hotel at the Point, having had no personal experience of, I can say nothing. Sharpers from Connecticut and New-Jersey, so maligned generally, cannot hold a candle to these people in meanness, and had better come over and take a few lessons. The moral, however, to be deduced from all the foregoing, is this:—If you have a comfortable house in the upper part of the City of New-York, anywhere near the Park, don't leave it in Summer, to go and stow in little poke-holes under the roof in the country. If you are fool enough to go, take my advice—have a written contract—or you will, after paying the board you agreed on, have a bill of extras thrust at you at the end of the season, which, if you object to paying, the Long Island boarding-house keeper—who is always the soul of honor—will make sundry uncomplimentary allusions to your right and title to the name of gentleman, &c. My experience of the past Summer has satisfied me on the subject of country board. We want no more of it. New-York is good enough for us for the future.

S.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, 1872.

Committal of two Notorious Thieves—The Stolen Property Identified.

Lawrence and George Coffey, the two men who were arrested by Capt. McCullough in Greene-street on Monday night, having in their possession a trunk containing valuable clocks and bronzes, of the value of $3,000, were brought up in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and remanded to await an owner of the stolen property. The information which led to their arrest, was received from a notorious woman known as "Laura," to whom the stolen property was to be sold, but who being shadowed by the Police, found it impossible to receive the goods, and making a virtue of necessity, sent for the Captain and gave him such information as enabled him to bag his game. During the forenoon Mr. Solomon Lobe, of No. 37 East Thirty-eighth-street, visited the station-house and identified the property as being stolen from his residence on Friday night last, when his house had been entered by burglars, through the coal cellar. The accused were then fully committed for trial by Justice Ledwith. The prisoners are the same who were arrested by Capt. Byrne, a few months since, in Wooster-street, having $15,000 worth of silks in a coach, for which they could not satisfactorily account. They were examined and discharged on that occasion, no owner having been found for the property.

John P. Lindsay's Bail.

In the suit of Thomas R. Walker and others, executors of the late Prof. Morse's estate, against John P. Lindsay, Order of Arrest Sheriff Judson Jarvis yesterday notified defendant's attorney that the sureties offered were accepted by the Sheriff. The bail is $11,000, and the sureties are James S. Thayer and Charles Devlin. The plaintiffs object to the bail as insufficient, and will protest in Court when the sureties proceed to justify.

DOOLITTLE'S CASE.

Opinions of the Press on Ex-Senator Doolittle's Honesty, as Revealed in the Conatty Correspondence—One of Greeley's Chief Advocates is Hissed in All Parts of the Country.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The NEW-YORK TIMES' exposure of the corrupt present-taking practices and bartering of political influence of James R. Doolittle, while Senator of the United States, is so circumstantial and overwhelming that, unless that eminent platitudinist shall be able to furnish a much more satisfactory explanation of the affair than now seems possible, he will be likely to quit the moral wax-figure business incontinently. But what a commentary on his lamb-like bleatings against Republican guile!

From the New-Haven Journal.

Although within easy reach of the telegraph, Mr. James R. Doolittle has made no response to the fearful indictment now some days before the country. Of course the Democratic papers declare they do not believe it, just as they declared disbelief in the charges against Tweed and the rest of the Ring, but the silence of the accused is a significant circumstance. Why does not the *Tribune*, or some of the other journals interested in defending the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, send a "commissioner" to the TIMES office to examine the documents in Doolittle's handwriting which it professes to hold ready for inspection? It does nothing of the sort, for it would be thereby forced to confirm the truth of the story that Mr. Doolittle used his official influence as a Senator of the United States to procure a cotton-trading permit, and then insisted upon sharing the profits.

From the Cincinnati Times.

It appears that Banks was a correspondent of Doolittle during the working of the elegant schemes detailed yesterday for speculations in captured cotton, under Treasury protection, during the war. Mr. Doolittle wrote a friendly and cordial letter to Banks, introducing "to your entire confidence" "my friend T. J. Conatty." Perhaps there is nothing in it, but the mention of cotton and Red River and Banks and Doolittle in the same connection, and the appearance of these two "dear friends" upon the crow-eating platform, will have an effect to suggest curious thoughts to the minds of people who are so unfortunately constituted as to remember what was written at the time about Banks' Red River Generalship.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

As Walt Whitman remarks with a perspicuity and directness scarcely superior to Doolittle's, "I celebrate myself!" "I have constantly witnessed your fidelity!" says Doolittle to Doolittle, "My heart has been drawn out to you!" the Senator continues with effusion, in his enthusiastic admiration of "the gentleman from Wisconsin." It is pathetic, this is; few can read it without being touched by the simple and affecting outburst of passionate devotion of the incorruptible Senator from Wisconsin, for a man of his own age, whom he never saw in his life, though he has slept with him ever since he was born! Such confidence, such unsought praise, such unstinted eulogy, are enough to put cynicism and misanthropy to flight and renew our waning faith in human nature. It is too beautiful for anything! The unfeeling wretch who doesn't burst into a flood of tears on reading this narrative, had better go to the tinker's and have his useless eyes hermetically sealed.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The entire correspondence is exceedingly Pecksniffian, and throws new light upon the character of the most shameless political weather-cock known to American public life—that is, if the proofs of the identity of the letters is as strong as the NEW-YORK TIMES states it to be. It almost passes belief, however. The man who engaged in a cotton speculation in 1864, under the pretense that his object was "the public welfare," is a fit companion for the Tammany crowd surrounding Greeley. The more thoroughly the records of the prominent members of the Confederate Party are examined, the more utterly destitute they appear to be of every element of integrity, uprightness and honor.

From the Toledo Blade.

Now, we ask the candid public to look at this paragon of purity and reform. Are men of such impudence, craft, cunning, falsehood and venality the men to be trusted with the power of this great Government? There can be no doubt of the genuineness of the documents in the hands of the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. They are in the handwriting of the Senator, the envelope bearing his official frank. Is it not meet that the American people should put the seal of reprobation on all such unblushing venality and impudence?

From the Cleveland Daily Leader.

Other letters of Mr. Doolittle are given, including one to Gen. Banks, then in command of the Gulf Department, introducing Conatty, and asking special favors for him. All these letters of Mr. Doolittle are now photographed and open to the inspection of any one who doubts their authenticity. They show explicitly what sort of a man it was who abandoned the Republican Party when he could no longer command a Senatorship at its hands, and as Chairman of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, rallied the Confederate Party to the support of Greeley.

From the Watertown Daily Times.

The originals of both these letters, with three others, are now in the hands of the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and are in the handwriting of Mr. Doolittle. This Reformer followed up his brilliant prospects, by informing Mr. Conatty that he had seen Gen. Banks, who was about to take command at New-Orleans, and sending a letter of introduction for Conatty to Gen. Banks; and another that he had seen Dana and Stanton at the Treasury about the list of articles which were prohibited from being exchanged for cotton, which Mr. Conatty had written Mr. Doolittle to procure for him. This disclosure shows what a hypocrite and spurious patriot Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle is, and what a "fitness of things" there was in choosing him as President of the National Convention of Tweed Reformers!

From the Buffalo Commercial.

But little more than a month has passed since Hon. J. R. Doolittle presided over the Baltimore Convention. He was one of the loudest in his denunciation of the Administration, and one of the most zealous in clamoring for "Reform." It is not pleasant to make a political campaign a mere exhibition of low "personalities." Honest political opinions must be respected, and the mere fact of a man's zeal in behalf of his chosen candidate ought not to make him the mark for all sorts of abuse from his political opponents. At the same time men who take a public position, must come before it with a clear record, if they intend to attack the character and reputation of those who are on the other side. If they are vehement in announcing the corruption of their opponents, they must see to it that no stain is on their own public career. If they profess to be earnest and honest reformers, they must expect to have the sincerity of their professions judged by their own conduct in official station. It is upon the strength of these admitted principles and rules of political strife that Senator Doolittle is now arraigned, and upon charges of a grave nature.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Senator Doolittle has earned the fame of the great American letter-writer. We know of none to compare with him in writing himself up through a medium save the great American editor biographer, who pays an illustrated journal $500 and the engraver for publishing his portrait and a biography in which he writes himself famous. A clerk in the Treasury Department, having received from President Lincoln a permit to buy 50,000 bales of cotton in the rebel districts, happens to tell Senator Doolittle of his good fortune, who thereupon conceives a desire to share it. The preliminaries to this were most elaborate and ingenious. The Senator prepares for the lucky clerk a draft of a letter which the clerk is to write to him, declaring his admiration for his public virtues, and as a voluntary tribute to them offering him one-fourth the profit of his cotton fortune. He also hands to the clerk at the same time his reply, which expresses his surprise at the generous offer, his admiration of his high-souled generosity, and his hopes for his prosperous return to private life "when this cruel war is over," and to those literary pursuits, "which are more precious than gold and silver." Then the Senator began to do his part of the contract. He saw Gen. Banks. He offered to receive the profits and invest them in bonds for the clerk. He sent him a letter to Gen. Banks, marked on the corner of the envelope, "My friend J. T. Conatty." He closed with an invocation for a blessing on the head of the clerk. In the letter to Gen. Banks he commended his friend as visiting New-Orleans upon a matter of great importance to the public welfare. He recommended him as a man deserving his entire confidence, and the utmost aid he could give. He further wrote Conatty that he had seen Stanton and Dana, and was attending to things for him.

From the Detroit Post.

Every one of these letters is in Mr. Doolittle's own handwriting, and the TIMES has had photographs of them taken for public circulation, so that Mr. Doolittle's friends can inspect them at leisure. If Mr. Doolittle has, or can find, any defense to this crushing exposure, he cannot afford to lose an instant of time before trotting it out. It will be time enough to resume his "reform" speeches after this little personal affair is settled.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Hon. James R. Doolittle is a reformer. As such he left the Republican Party—and it was, to that extent, reformed—in the days of Andrew Johnson. Now Doolittle is doing all he can in every way for Greeley and "a pure Administration." On that lay he is doing missionary service just now away down east, and carrying Maine for Greeley. At least, James and Horace think so. And now comes a development which lets daylight right into the inner character of Doolittle, and gives the country an opportunity to see what kind of men are foremost in this work of "reforming and purifying" the Government from everything mercenary and corrupt.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

We have never read of a baser piece of business than this transaction of Doolittle's. It shows him to be a "whited sepulchre" and a regular old Pecksniff. Our readers will remember that Doolittle, who was elected United States Senator as a Republican, turned his political coat and became a worshiper at the shrine of Andy Johnson. The colored people will recollect how he resisted, in the Senate, the Civil Rights bill. Doolittle got up that abortive Philadelphia Convention, in 1866, which carried down to political oblivion all who embarked in it. He was full of the same soothing words about the South then as now, and with just as little sense.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The result of the speculation is not made public, but we believe it came to nothing, for Mr. Doolittle is in the habit of boasting that he is a poor man, appealing to the fact as an evidence of the purity of his character. That he is poor is not his fault, but his misfortune. He is hardly the person, we submit, to go round the country denouncing the President as a taker of gifts. The whole correspondence is in the hands of the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who have had the originals photographed for public inspection. Mr. Doolittle has found his proper place in the Greeley ranks.

From the Providence Journal.

These letters are all in the handwriting of Senator Doolittle, and show that he exerted his power as an United States Senator to forward his private interests. We are not disposed to use adjectives over this case. It is only an unexpected confirmation of the exceeding and unusual candor of that reporter from the *Tribune* office who told his Cincinnati interviewer that every man close to Uncle Horace was a "d——d scoundrel." The language is that of the Reform Party. There is something in it, if the reporter was overcome with lager. Look at the men who direct the counsels of Greeley—Frank Blair, Breckinridge, Cochrane, all the Tammany leaders whose affairs permit them to indulge avowedly and safely in political affairs in the common places of resort. For a philosopher, Mr. Greeley has chosen his companions queerly, or his philosophy does not include the practice of ethics. The fact is, that if Horace is as good as his friends declare he is, there can be no question that he is quite as simple as their most affectionate assertions make him out to be.

From the Washington National Republican.

Doolittle is a splendid specimen of the reformers whose advent to power is to bring with it the millennium of official honesty and integrity. If Mr. Greeley shall be elected President this trafficking Ex-Senator will, we suppose, be honored with a seat in the Cabinet or a first-class foreign mission. We are inclined to think, however, that this *exposé* of his corruption and rascality will have a rather damaging effect upon his political prospects. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

From the Worcester Spy.

It is not a pleasant thing to learn that a Senator of the United States could seek his corrupt ends by means so contemptibly base as these, but the evidence appears strong, and it is hardly possible that any one would contrive so villainous a piece of work as the forgery of these letters. There are men in public, as well as in private life, whose character is proof against such attacks, whose friends would indignantly denounce as a shameless libel the publication of such letters purporting to have been written by them, although the resemblance of handwriting were ever so perfect, and whom public opinion would never convict on the evidence of a score of such documents, supported by volumes of affidavits. But Mr. Doolittle is unfortunately not one of these. The exposure was made two days ago, and not even the New-York *Tribune* suggests a doubt of its truth. Mr. Doolittle has been regarded hitherto as among the more respectable of the prominent supporters of Greeley, but he must now be rated a little below Fenton, and about on a level with Ashley and Warmoth.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

The purchase of the cotton by Conatty was a perfectly legitimate business in itself, one-fourth of the net proceeds of the sales going to the United States Government. The shameful part of the transaction is that a United States Senator and a member of the Committee on Military Affairs should ask a man who had obtained a permit through him, for a share of the profit, and should ask it in such a way. And this is the person through whom directly and personally the Baltimore-Cincinnati bargain was consummated, the man to whom Greeley bowed in acknowledgment of his willingness to betray the Republican Party, after having himself condemned Doolittle's own betrayal of that party in his strongest terms.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

This is the man who is going around the country denouncing Grant and the Republican Party, and crying out for "Honesty" and "Reform." He is, however, but a sample of a great many Reformers who, not finding themselves appreciated by the Republican Party, have gone over to Greeleyism in the hope that they may influence their chief to put them or their friends in lucrative positions in the event of his election.

From the Utica Herald.

Ex-Senator Doolittle judges so hardly the acts of other men, so readily charges bad motives and hastens to circulate every discreditable rumor, that he must not complain if dealt with in the same manner. He is now stumping Maine, retailing exploded slanders, detected falsehoods, and inventing new ones, to prejudice the people against Gen. Grant. We will not be as ungenerous, and will believe no charge against his character but such as can be proven by his acts or his letters in his own proper handwriting and signed with his name. These letters are in his handwriting, signed with his name, and prove Mr. Doolittle to have been guilty of a corrupt and very dirty transaction. His statement that he had made nothing in public life, proves him not to have been honest from principle, but because opportunity had not offered for becoming dishonest. When the opportunity came he embraced it, in fact did not wait for it to come, but made it. The whole transaction of the Tammany Ring will not furnish an example of so cunning a cheat. Tweed and his *confrères* were bunglers in contrast with this earnest reformer. There is work for him to do nearer home than Maine. The character of one James R. Doolittle needs reform; the Administration of Gen. Grant, which is "of the people, for the people by the people," does not.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

And now the NEW-YORK TIMES is "after" that sage, patriot, and reformer, Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. It publishes correspondence between him and a man named Conatty, showing how the former asked for a fourth part of the profits of a cotton speculation which the latter engaged in during the war in the South, for the ingenious reason that he didn't help him to get his permit to trade. Oh, my!

From the Trenton Daily State Gazette.

Senator James R. Doolittle, renegade Republican, Chairman of the late Baltimore Convention, and prominent stump-speaker for Greeley, has been convicted by the NEW-YORK TIMES of a pretty piece of business for a model reformer. It appears from letters of Doolittle, published by the TIMES, that he used his influence to obtain a permit for one T. J. Conatty, to purchase cotton within the rebel lines, during the war, and then proposed to Conatty that he should receive a share of the plunder for his services. And now Doolittle cannot support President Grant's Administration because it is so dreadfully corrupt. These Greeley fellows seem to be all alike, from the highest to the lowest. A greed for plunder is common to them all.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has made some exposures which are very damaging to the reputation of Hon. James R. Doolittle. His mouth is forever closed about official corruption.

From the Hartford Courant.

The story told yesterday in the NEW-YORK TIMES establishing, apparently beyond the possibility of doubt, the hypocrisy, duplicity and corruption of a man who for twelve years was honored as a Senator of the United States, and who has of late been one of the chiefs of a so-called Reform Party and Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, is one which will be read with interest but with a feeling of sadness, by all who are hoping to see genuine reform accomplished in the politics of our country. * * * This man has been one of the most vehement denouncers of the Administration, because, as he falsely asserted, it had taken gifts, while his own pockets were filled with greenbacks, obtained by a corrupt bargain into which he had forced a young man, who, to use his own language, "never meditated making Senator Doolittle any offer or consideration for any service he had done, because I had too exalted an opinion of his character, nor had I any idea he expected any recompense from me up to the time of his making the proposition." Were it not that it is always for the best that hypocrites and frauds should be exposed, it might be a matter for regret that a man, once esteemed and honored, should be discovered to be so rotten at the core. It is a satisfaction to know that with his present fellow "reformers," Fenton, Tweed, Grosvenor & Co., he is in congenial company. The NEW-YORK TIMES is entitled to the renewed thanks of all who sincerely favor reform for its success in unmasking rascalities, and the fearlessness and independence with which it makes public its discoveries.

From the Hartford Evening Post.

Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is going all over the country making speeches against Grant, because he says the President is corrupt and receives presents; and he is for Greeley, because Greeley is honest and opposed to presents. Besides speaking, Mr. Doolittle has been writing letters. He wrote some to himself in December, 1864, and then answered them. They are all in his handwriting, have been identified by affidavit, and are to be photographed.

SALT-WATER DAY.

A Story of the Undertow—The Bathers at Florida Grove.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

Twenty-five years ago a company of young people, farmers' sons and daughters, to the number of thirty-two, drove in the early morning down to the ancient and sleepy little City of Amboy, to embark in a sloop for a sail down the waters of one of the prettiest bays that wash the Atlantic coast. Arrived at Sandy Hook, they feasted, fished and frolicked and flirted, too, no doubt, for the wash-tub and the dairy can never deprive the daughters of Eve of their prerogative, (even in New-Jersey a quarter of a century ago.) At the close of the afternoon they prepared for a glorious bath in the surf, the young men retiring round the point, leaving their fair friends in unembarrassed enjoyment of the situation. Upon their return the young farmers saw a sight that might well strike terror to the stoutest heart. The cruel undertow had sucked the poor girls down to their deaths, and the waves had cast their bodies on to the sands from whence they had dashed so merrily into the rolling surf a short half hour before. Sadly the young men bore the remains of sister, friend and sweetheart back to their homes, now made desolate indeed, and wide-spread was the grief and anguish in the hitherto happy township of Piscataway. There was not a family that did not mourn the loss of a beloved child and daughter; and such was the shock produced by the terrible occurrence throughout the whole State that the memory of it is preserved to this day, and the story told by those who listened to it first, perhaps, from the lips of a sorrowful eye-witness.

The recital of the story by an old fisherman who rowed your correspondent through a crowd of frolicksome bathers to the shores of Florida Grove, was not an auspicious introduction, perhaps, to the festivities of Salt-water Day, but it lent an interest to the scene without which the various developments would doubtless have been too much from a visible point of view. The crowd of vehicles at the entrance of the grove argued well for the success of the day in point of numbers, at least, and prepared one for the crush of happy and perspiring humanity that filled the dancing platform to suffocation, and complacently imbibed ginger-pop and soda-water to an unprecedented extent. When the genuine Jerseyman "sets out" to be jolly, he does it with an *abandon* that is refreshing to behold; he knows that the hay is "in," and the Summer's labor done; he knows that a courteous generation of forefathers has established a custom which he and his family of stalwart sons and buxom daughters hail with delight as each harvest month rolls round; a custom which they are delighted to observe most religiously and to make the very most of, and that they do make the very most of it the writer will cheerfully testify. Here they gathered round an eloquent cockney vender of prize packages, and listened in open-mouthed astonishment to his wonderful statements, which ran in a steady stream something as follows:

"Ladies hand gentlemun, please to walk hup an hexamine for yourselves! Ten cents a package, hand a pleasing gift hin hevery package! It sounds to reason, it does, that hout of two thousand packages there must be something valuable. Will the mothers please to think of the little ones at 'ome? Beer in mind that there is a pleasing gift in hevery package!"

This harangue was diversified with an occasional song, descriptive of the trials undergone by a despairing lover in his efforts to win the affections of a coquettish house-maid, who hides her swain in the coal cellar at inopportune appearances of the master or "missus," and the undisguised delight of the juveniles in the audience over the chorus of

"Down hamong the coals," &c.,

was beautiful to witness, while the disappointment, mingled with disgust, upon the faces of the purchasers as the open packages made the air redolent of stale wintergreen "drops" and cheap sassafrass and disclosed some article of glass and pinchback termed jewelry, per courtesy, was a warning to future generations. The crowd around the dancing platform grew larger as the shadows of the pine-trees lengthened, and the thermometer rose perceptibly. Despite the dust and the oppressive heat, the youths and maidens "lap and flung" with increasing ardor; their inventive powers in the Terpsichorean art were inexhaustible; such "double shuffles" at the corner; such pigeon-wings at the command to "forward two!" while the obstreperous manner in which the young farmers swung their partners to their places, would have completely turned the heads of older and staider personages. The strains of the "Blue Danube," emitted from a wheezy bass-viol and a very nasal bassoon-sounding instrument, varied by a fiddle with a spasmodic squeak at the end of every bar, penetrated to a distant part of the grove, where an exuberant young man in his shirt-sleeves was "taking pictures" at fifty cents a head.

Now, James Henry and Eliza Jane sat hand in hand looking very happy and foolish, while the artist speedily transferred their blushing faces to the square of tin secreted in the camera; or three babies, scarlet with "prickly-heat" and gorged with ginger-bread, but serenely fat and good-natured, notwithstanding these drawbacks, were posed as a happy and triumphant trio, by fond mothers and proud papas.

A great cracking of whips and much loud talking draws a crowd around a man who is energetically thrashing a stout post planted firmly in the ground, while he shouts forth the superior merits of whalebone whips, and urges the surrounding multitude to purchase one at once. Timid maidens are somewhat startled as he calls in stentorian tones, "Stand out o' the way, there, ladies! want at least six foot o' room here!" and then swings the huge whip around his head in a way that clears the desired space at once.

At the refreshment booths the consumption of sarsaparilla and ice-cream went on famously; the former, in bottles, was brought on to the platform in the intervals of dancing and indulged in extensively. One young Jerseyman, desirous of giving a "treat" to the members of his "set," (the one just forming for the next "cotillion,") brought a half dozen bottles and set them on the floor, where he uncorked them for delectation, but one bursting unexpectedly, precipitated him into a stout old lady in the rear, and scattered the dancers in a manner more sudden than pleasant. The etiquette of the ball-room was as novel as it was laughable; introductions were effected with the most funereal gravity—a solemn bow from each party, and then profound silence; whether they ever broke it I am sure I cannot tell. I watched one solemn couple for fifteen minutes after they had had the pleasure (?) of being made known to each other, but they never smiled or spoke, and I shall always have the feeling that they are standing there yet. Down on the beach, the fun "waxed fast and furious;" the water was filled with bouncing, gasping, puffing men and women, while the children, of all ages and sizes, shouted and gamboled, and shook their little, dripping heads out of the water in a perfect frenzy of delight. Two fat and jolly farmers played leap-frog over each other, while the air rang with the shouts of the spectators.

The blue waters of the bay shone and sparkled in the sun like a huge sapphire set in the green velvet of the curving shores. Hundreds of little craft darted in and out filled with happy souls. The white houses of South Amboy gleamed out brightly against the dark background of pines and cedars, and the whole scene was so bright and beautiful—swept as it was by a cool and refreshing breeze blowing up from the ocean and Sandy Hook—that I almost wished I, too, were a dweller in Jersey, and a devout believer in the glorious delights of Salt-water Day.

L. E. T.

Arrest of Burglars—A Neat Capture.

On Monday night a certain Irish junk-dealer called on Superintendent Kelso and Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, and informed them that two young men had been endeavoring to gain his assistance in robbing private residences in this City whose occupants were in the country. The thieves desired the assistance of the junkman as a "stall" to ascertain if the houses were inhabited and the best mode of entering them, and had promised to allow him to share liberally in the proceeds of their work. The Superintendent advised the junkman to acquiesce in the plans of the thieves, and to point out to them a certain house in Irving-place, the occupants of which were absent, as a good base for operations. This advice was carried out, and early yesterday morning several officers in plain clothes were sent to the place indicated. After waiting a short time, the thieves appeared, and guided by the junkman, were in the act of forcing an entrance into the house, when they were surrounded, arrested and brought to Police Head-quarters. They gave their names as Geo. Smith and James Mullins. It was soon ascertained that they were wanted for a burglary committed in Brooklyn on Saturday night, and they were accordingly taken to Brooklyn for trial. Smith, a few weeks ago, was discharged from Sing Sing, where he had spent three years and a half for burglary.

SARATOGA.

A Week's Excitement—Tournaments, Racing, Impeachment and the Ladies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

Considering that Saratoga has had to digest three excitements and a *réchauffé* (pardon the play on the word) of the weather of July, it is a satisfaction to be able to announce that Saratoga is better than might have been expected under the circumstances. Wilted collars headaches, and torn *tulle* dresses are the worst casualties recorded. There is some talk of bruised hearts and depleted purses; but Dame Fashion's official bulletin furnishes no items of this sort, and old Mrs. Gossip is by no means a trustworthy authority in such matters. While sweltering among the nineties the most sensitive chords of Saratoga's social lyre have been touched, not exactly by rude, but rather by over-powerful fingers. In spite of the heat, however, we are still alive; the splendid shade-trees in front of the Clarendon Hotel and in Broadway making a very acceptable substitute for the *recubans sub tegmine fagi*, especially in the cool evening breeze.

In addition to laboring through the ordinary routine of balls, musical entertainments, dinners, flirtations, and water-drinking, we have had to sit out the last act of the Barnard impeachment trial, the first act of the August race meeting, and the whole play of the tournament at Mitchell's Glen, during the past week, each adding to the strain on our already exhausted nerves. In speaking of these additions to the ordinary play-bill, a wayward spirit leads me to begin at the end, after the enforced fashion of the student of Oriental literature.

What on earth could have possessed the aristocratic youth of Saratoga with the notion that in this nineteenth century, without any more training than a canter in the Central Park, a ride in a Fifth-avenue stage, or a lazily played game of billiards or ten-pins, they are sufficiently athletic and such able horsemen as to be able to emulate the feats of arms of Ivanhoe and Brian de Bois Gilbert. A tournament is about the last Southern importation that one would accuse an enterprising Yankee of deeming desirable. Such a martial pastime—if in these days it would be worthy the designation—is totally foreign to the spirit and the advanced civilization of the northerner. That the Saratoga tournament was a failure was not due to the untimely opposition of Jupiter Pluvius. So silly an exhibition would have been, and ought to have been, a failure under the most propitious circumstances. The rain only rendered the failure greater in degree. At Mitchell's Glen there is a splendid *champ de Mars*—at least the Seventh Regiment found it to be so when they had their annual encampment there in the early part of July, and the Glen Mitchell Hotel affords excellent hospital and recuperative facilities for any of the knights who might have been wounded in the lists. What more would they have had?

Mitchell's Glen is a new adjunct to the enjoyments of Saratoga, and has already outrivaled the lake as an afternoon drive. It is the prettiest spot in the neighborhood of the village, and lies at the foot of the very first spur of the Adirondack Mountains. Beautiful woods, with well-arranged pathways cut through them, cover the steep hill-side which rises from the glen. A little way up this hill-side Mr. Caleb Mitchell, who is Mayor, or rather President of the village of Saratoga, has erected one of the most delightful of country hotels. Though the hotel is only a mile and a half from Saratoga, it must be three-quarters of a mile from any other habitation. And there it lies, surrounded on three sides by magnificent woods, cool as a cucumber while Saratoga is broiling, and causing one to think, during this hot weather, that there cannot be any greater enjoyment in life than to sit out on its broad, airy piazzas, quaffing the evening breeze, and luxuriating in the splendid front view which has the Green Mountains for a background. The lovely drives and walks around vie with the temptations of the trotting track close by; and the visitors have the satisfaction of knowing that they need not go to Saratoga to see their friends, because their friends are sure to come to Mitchell's Glen for the sake of the cool, enjoyable afternoon's drive. They have also the satisfaction of dining in comfort, and going to bed to sleep soundly till the gong rings for breakfast in the morning.

The August meeting got decidedly what racing men would call in turf parlance a bad send off. Friday was to have been the opening day, but the rain came down in such torrents that the stewards were obliged to postpone the races to the following day. There were many tears over lovely new bonnets and dresses to be worn: but your Saratoga belle, who never gives way to any one emotion for more than a certain length of time, soon began to hum "Tears, idle tears," and dashed merrily down the staircase to enter herself for the great matrimonial stakes, then about to be run for—as on every afternoon, wet or fine—in the parlors and on the back piazzas; peering along the corridors on her way in the hope that she might encounter her valsing partner of the previous night, and know whether her venture on the steeple-chase, which she was tempted to make on his recommendation, was like to be endangered by the sloppy state of the course.

The great impeachment trial is over, and Judge Barnard is a disgraced man for life. It is wonderful how many of the ladies have ranged themselves on the Ex Judge's side. But, then, they have never known the miseries and costliness of a lawsuit, nor the bitterness of spirit engendered by the wrong rulings of an unjust Judge. They admired his flashing black eyes, and rather liked his *debonnair* manner, and had he only been a single man they would have been a unit in his favor. As it is, those who professed to be most shocked at his enormities on the Bench, as proven during his trial, mingle a considerable portion of forgiveness in the cup of their pious condemnation. So much for female sense of right and wrong, when it emanates from youth, is influenced by fashion, and is uncontrolled by pure principle; all of the ladies displayed the greatest interest in this *cause célèbre*. Many of them risked wagers on the verdict, some even going so far as to bet on or against the double event—removal and disqualification. They buzzed around and archly tried their hands at interviewing the Senators and managers—they were too much in awe of the Judges to attempt to tackle them. But I judge that all their button-pulling was fruitless. Tom. Alvord is so thoroughly encrusted with his own Syracusan salt that it is idle to put any more on his tail. It is like sending coals to Newcastle. I wonder how many Albany correspondents have discovered 'ere now that secrets cannot be wormed out of "Old Salt," unless he so desires it. I don't think the ladies got anything out of him. Senator Palmer listened with his customary courtesy, kissed, in imagination, the tips of his fingers to his fair inquisitor, (he would not dream of doing so in reality,) and smiled at the bare idea of one of curiosity's darts piercing his impenetrable bachelor bosom. That fortress has again and again been unsuccessfully assaulted by a far more powerful enemy. Senator O'Brien encased himself in a shell of taciturnity as hard as that of a Carribean turtle, looked carelessly around, ejaculated ah, oh, yes; did anything but give a reply to the delicately put question, bowed politely, and was gone. Mr. Husted took advantage of his paternal-looking bald head, and ignoring the obvious desire of the young beauty by his side, gallantly held out his arm and offered to escort her to the Springs or to the nearest ice-cream and candy store. Bradford Prince invariably burst out in an eloquent and very legal exposition of the merits of the case; a course which so confounded his persecutrix that she always retired in blushing confusion, though impressed with a profound respect for the legal knowledge of Bradford Prince. Senator Madden got very nervous and red in the face whenever he was attacked; coughed, blew his nose, and said, "H'm! Ah!" almost inquired, "Won't you take a drink?" and then took refuge under the wing of a passing friend, with whom he suddenly discovered that he had important business to discuss. And so the ladies angled for one fish after another. But the water was too bright; no fly would tempt the fish to rise; for they could see the sharp-pointed hook and the landing net staring them in the face

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
1,000 do	c.114⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail	73¾	100 Erie Railroad	46⅛
1500 do	73⅝	100 do	46⅛
100 do b3.	73¾	100 do	45⅞
100 do c.	73¾	500 Lake Shore	89⅞
500 do b3.	74	100 C., C. & I. C. c.	34⅛
100 do s3.	73¾	100 do	34
100 do	74	100 do c.	34⅛
200 do	74⅛	200 Union Pacific b3.	35⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. c.	97⅛	100 do	35⅛
100 do	97⅛	100 do c.	35⅛
100 do c.	97⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	43⅛
100 West. Union	73⅛	100 do b3.	43⅛
100 do s3.	73⅛	100 do c.	43⅛
100 North-western	73⅛	200 do	43⅛
100 do	73⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000 N. C. 6s, old	33½	25 Del. & H. Canal	120
10,000 do	33	200 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	43⅛
10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	28	300 Pac. Mail b.c. s3.	73⅝
6,000 Missouri 6s	93⅝	100 do	73⅝
2,000 N. C. 6s, issued to N. C. R. R.	44	700 do	73¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87	91	1900 do	73¾
7,000 Erie 1st	103	100 do	73¾
2,000 Erie 3d	100	500 do s3.	74
1,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st	95	200 do	74⅛
4,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s	113	1500 do	74⅛
2,000 Mich. So. S. F.	102½	1200 do	74⅛
4,000 do c.	102½	1400 do	74⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	101⅛	100 do s3.	74⅛
2,000 Buff. & E. new	97⅛	400 do b3.	74⅛
8,000 Union Pac. 1st	88⅛	1100 do	74⅛
5,000 do b3.	88⅛	100 do s3.	74⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	86⅛	100 do b3.	74⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Int. B.	100⅛	700 do	74⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d	94	500 do	74⅛
2,000 Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	94	300 do s3.	74⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d	84	200 W. U. Tel. b.c. s3.	73⅛
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d	76	400 do	73⅛
10,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st	41	200 do	73⅛
1,000 B., H. & E. G'd	55	200 do	73
4,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	101⅛	600 do	73⅛
6 Bk. of New-York	134	100 do	73⅛
30 St. Nicholas Bank	115	200 L. S. & M. So. b.c.	89⅛
20 Cen. Nat. Bank	100	200 do s3.	89⅛
15 German Am. Bk.	104	300 do	89⅛
200 Quick. Pref. b.c.	52⅛	300 do	89⅛
200 Am. M. U. Ex. s3.	72⅛	100 do	89⅛
5 do	72	100 do b4.	89⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c.	97⅛	200 do	89⅛
200 do	97⅛	500 Union Pac. b.c.	35⅛
200 do	97⅛	800 do s3.	35⅛
200 do s3.	97⅛	100 do s5.	35⅛
100 do	97⅛	100 do	35⅛
100 Erie Railroad b.c.	46⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. b.c.	73⅛
200 do b30.	46	600 do	73⅛
1400 do	45⅞	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	34⅛
100 do	45⅞	200 do b3.	34⅛
200 do	45⅞	100 do	34⅛
200 Erie R. R. Pref.	70⅛	200 do s3.	34⅛
100 Panama R. R. b.c.	125	100 do	34⅛
100 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd	96⅛	500 Miss., K. & T. R. b.c.	42⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	115⅛	$9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.s3.	115⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.s3.	115	10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81	115⅛
10,000 do	115⅛	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

200 West. Union	73⅛	100 L. S. & M. So.	89⅞
200 Erie Railroad	45⅞	100 do b3.	89⅞
700 Pacific Mail b3.	74⅛	200 do	89⅞
500 do	74	100 do	90
700 do b3.	74⅛	600 North-western R.	73⅛
100 do	74⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	110⅛
100 do	74⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. s3.	34⅛
200 do s3.	74	300 do	34⅛
200 do s3.	74⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.s3.	28	200 Pacific Mail	73⅛
1,000 Cen. P. Gold bds.	101⅛	100 do	73⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, Land Gt.	80⅛	100 do b3.	73⅛
5,000 do	81	200 L. S. & M. So. b.c.	89⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s	101⅛	300 do	89⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	97⅛	500 do s3.	89⅛
300 do bet. call. s3.	97⅛	600 Erie Railroad b.c.	45⅛
300 do	97⅛	300 do	45⅛
100 West. U. Tel. b.c.	73⅛	400 do	45⅛
100 do	73	100 Panama R.	124⅛
100 do	72⅛	100 do bet. call.	124⅛
300 do s10.	72⅛	200 do b2.	125
100 do s10.	72⅛	200 U. Pac. b.c. s3.	35⅛
1300 do	72⅛	200 do s3.	35⅛
100 do	72⅛	200 do	35⅛
500 do b3.	72⅛	1000 C. & N. W. b.c. s3.	73⅛
100 Cons. Coal of Md.	42⅛	100 do	73⅛
700 T., W. & W. b.c. s3.	75	100 C. & R. I. R. b.c. b3.	110⅛
100 Pacific Mail b3.	74⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	43⅛
100 do bet. call.	74	100 do	43⅛
200 do	73⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. R. b.c.	38
200 do	73⅛	300 do	38
200 do b3.	73⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. s10.	34⅛

TUESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Gold speculation showed further weakness today, the price opening at 114¼, only ⅛ above the extreme decline of yesterday, and falling afterward to 113⅞. In the afternoon there was a recovery to 114¼, the price leaving off at 114⅛. Gold loans were generally against borrowers, who obtained coin in some instances free of interest, paying in others from 1 ℔ cent. per annum to 1-32 1 ℔ cent. per day, while in other transactions they received 2 and 3 ℔ cent. per annum for the currency they lent to carry gold. The Foreign Exchanges were nominally higher, the asking rates of the leading drawers having been 109¼ for sixty-day sterling and 109⅞ for short sight. The best bills, however, could be bought at any time during the day at 108⅞@109.

In the Money market we were treated to another of those bidding-up operations which are characteristic of the party which has unsuccessfully "*bulled*" gold of late, and which is new "*bearing*" stocks, the particular object of the marking up of rates this afternoon having been to depress stocks, in which it was only partially successful. Good borrowers were abundantly supplied throughout at 3 ℔ cent., which was the general rate until afternoon, when as high as 6 ℔ cent. was paid on the street. Prime merchant paper is discounted both at bank and among dealers at 7 ℔ cent.

The Public Funds were a shade easier for the Gold six ℔ cents, steady for the five ℔ cents, and ⅛ lower for the Pacific Sixes. The business was of moderate amount. To-morrow the Treasury will receive proposals to sell $2,000,000 of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund. Southern State bonds were quiet, with yesterday's quotations hardly maintained.

On the Stock Exchange a quiet but firm feeling prevailed during the early hours of business for the general list—Pacific Mail, however, having been bought with confidence and freedom, and Panama sharing to some extent in the movement. Between the morning and afternoon Boards very little was done, and prices showed little change. After the Second Board the "*Bear*" party began selling stocks, in connection with bidding up money, and prices for the general market were depressed a fraction, Wabash having been run down nearly 2½ ℔ cent. on small offerings and light sales. The dealings in Erie, Pacific Mail and North-west were larger than the other shares. Express stocks were dull. Adams was quoted ex dividend.

After the Second Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 20.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	114⅛	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	110⅞
North-western Common	73⅛	73⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅛	73⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	75⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	73⅛	72⅛
Erie	46⅛	45⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	89⅞	89⅞

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1872.

Gold receipts	$620,245 10
Gold payments	78,144 91
Gold balance	49,252,061 29
Currency receipts	395,353 86
Currency payments	243,420 91
Currency balance	7,759,848 80
Customs	590,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
6 ℔ cent., coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116	5's coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115	6's Currency	113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Han. & Nap. 1st	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93⅛
Erie 1st Extended	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	92
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	95	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
H. R. 7s, 2 S. F., '85	105	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100⅛
Harlem 1st 7s	101⅛	Mor. & Es. 1st	102
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	100⅛	Mor. & Es. 2d	98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	115	N. J. Cen. 2d	97
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s	102	N. J. So. 1st 7s	78
Clev., Pitts. & A. n. bds.	96⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Buf. & Erie new bds.	97⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99⅛
Lake Shore Div. bds.	97	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	95⅛
L. S. Con. coup. bds.	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	101
L. S. Con. reg. bds.	100⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	101⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Un. Pac. Ld. Gt. 7s	80⅛	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	95
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	99⅛	Mil. & St. P. Iowa div.	87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	81	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	76
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	100⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95⅛	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	85⅛
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	100	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s	84
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	93⅛	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	98
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	102	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	40⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	99		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	147⅛	Market	125
Mechanics'	133	Nassau	107
City	250	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	102	Continental	91⅛
Tradesmen's	148	Marine	165
Gallatin National	118	Commonwealth	86
State of New-York	111	Importers' & Traders'	170
Commerce	117	Park	151
Ocean	10	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mercantile	130	N. Y. Nat'l Exchange	97
American Exchange	115	Central National	100
Chatham	150	Fourth National	111⅛
Bank of North Amer.	102	Ninth National	110
Hanover	100	Tenth National	80
Irving	126	Oriental	170
Metropolitan	134	B'kers' & Brokers' As.	90
People's	140	German American	103⅛
East River	112		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	B'd.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	126⅛	126⅝
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅝
Reading	116	
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	45	45⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27½
Northern Central	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Navigation	42½	42⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅛	94

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,906,951.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

The large sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount of the proposed loan.

The Bonds are selling at par in currency, have thirty years to run, payable, principal and interest, in gold, exempt from United States tax to the holder, are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings and upon a Government grant of land, averaging on completion of the road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000 coupon and registered.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED SHARES OF the CENTRAL PACIFIC (of California) RAILROAD STOCK. The bonds of this Company have been mostly absorbed by European capitalists, and are selling above par, or 14 per cent. above those of the Union Pacific. The earnings of the road would seem to justify the statement of its projectors that it is now earning over 10 per cent. upon the capital issued. It is understood that this security will soon be placed upon the regular call of the Stock Exchange. H. H. HOLLISTER, No 33 New-st.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—4, Jones vs. Bowendahl et al.; 11, Bigelow vs. Schidel et al.; 14, Kingsland et al. vs. Morris et al.; 47, Gilmore vs. Butler et al.; 80, Levy vs. Stevenson et al.; 83, Spofford et al. vs. Huntington et al.; 86. Alker vs. Saloman et al. Call No. 92, Union Bank vs. Hay et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 20.

By Judge Barrett.

Sackett vs. Ainal et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of Eldridge vs. Barmore; application denied.

Genet vs. Adams; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of Lizzie F. Mayo et al., infants, for leave to sell real estate; see memorandum for counsel.

Mason vs. Cram et al.; motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Mary C. Nooney et al.; see memorandum for counsel.

The People, &c., vs. Ellen Williams; I do not feel justified in approving of the surety against the objections of the District-Attorney and the practice adopted by the Court of General Sessions.

Bank vs. Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States; motion granted.

Ptoozheimer et al. vs. Jish et al.; motion granted.

Bryant vs. Stevens; proof of service is wanting.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Henry J. Smith vs. James G. Tighe et al.; motion denied, with costs.

Probable Homicide in Greenpoint.

On Monday afternoon, Joseph Mulvany, a laborer employed to do some work at W. P. Mercelin's Chemical Works, corner of Greene and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, became outrageous and made a savage assault on the foreman, Mr. John Kearney, who threw Mulvany to the ground with such violence as to render him insensible. Mulvany lies in a critical condition at his residence, No. 178 Greene street. Kearney is detained by the Police to await the result of Mulvany's injuries. Mr. Mercelin gives Kearney an excellent character, and says he acted solely in self-defense throughout the affair.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Beef, pkgs.	65
Ashes, pkgs.	34	Cut-meats, pkgs.	167
Cotton, bales	3	Lard, pkgs.	172
Brandy, (Cal.) pkgs.	24	Butter, pkgs.	1,896
Eggs, bbls.	484	Cheese, pkgs.	2,866
Flour, bbls.	10,543	Tallow, pkgs.	139
Flour, bags	1,489	Lard-oil, bbls.	20
Wheat, bushels	30,160	Salmon, cases	200
Corn, bushels	127,900	Starch, pkgs.	2,200
Oats, bushels	108,266	Tea, pkgs.	8,366
Malt, bushels	500	Tobacco, hhds.	247
Flax-seed, bags	181	Tobacco, pkgs.	94
Meal, bbls.	300	Whisky, bbls.	339
Meal, bags	200	Wool, bales	874
Hops, bales	34	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs.	378
Hides, No.	4,954	Tallow-oil, bbls.	27
Hides, bdls.	13	Skins, bdls.	300
Leather, sides	18,312	Ore, bags	404
Flax, bales	62	Spelter, pieces	258
Oil-cake, pkgs.	700		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—2 cases Plows, 17 pks. Clothes-pins, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 492 bags Maize, 35 Black-walnut Logs, 200 bales Hog-hair, 1,500 bales Cotton, 6 boxes Clock Movements, 22,991 bushels Corn, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer, 2,500 boxes Cheese, 275 boxes Bacon, 190 tcs. Beef, 7,340 bushels Wheat, 1 case Velvets.

By the bark Antonietta, for Trieste—124,499 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ankathor, for Elsinore—116,751 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Libra, for Rotterdam—950 boxes Extract; 300 tcs. Lard; 25 hhds. Tallow; 100 cases Leaf Tobacco.

By the bark Homorborsund, for Stettin—120,958 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Smidt, for Bremen—1,167 cases Tobacco, 130 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 9,171 bushels Rye, 751 bbls. Resin, 500 bags Pepper, 89 hhds. Tobacco.

By brig Renshaw, for Cienfuegos—1,813 bdls. Cooperage Stock, 300 bags Salt, 300 bags Rice, 3,000 gallons Petroleum, 300 bbls. Flour, 2,000 reams Paper, 200 boxes Soap, 50,820 lbs. Lard, 593 lbs. Butter, 7 boxes Tobacco, 20 bbls. Beans, 12 tcs. Hams, 10 bbls. Pork, 6 cases Bacon, 2 sets Truss Hoops.

By the schr. Rogue Alayo, for Baracoa—25 bbls. Corn, 25,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark J. E. Holbrook, for Marseilles—76,150 gallons Crude Petroleum, 13,870 gallons Naphtha.

By the steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall—54 bdls. Iron Pipe, 959 Tubes, 250 kegs Nails, 47 boxes Candles, 41 pks. Clothing, 25 bbls. Lard-oil, 110 cases Castings, 157 pks. Agricultural Implements, 116 cases Axes, 366 pks. Hardware, 15 pieces Iron Water-pipe, 335 pks. Drugs, 46 cases Leather, 112 cases Clocks, 32 pks. Wood, 50 bales Carpet Lining, 66 pks. Paint, 201 pks. Machinery, 46 pieces Copper, 110 cases Bolts, 20 bales Tobacco, 50 cases Sardines, 30 cases Olive-oil, 20,249 lbs. Butter, 102 cases Condensed Milk, 300 pks. Starch, 636 cases Drugs, 276 reams Paper, 5 cases Birds, 1 box Silver-plated Ware, 38 coils Rope, 2 cases Books, 92 cases Edge-tools, 55 cases Canned Goods, 36 cases Sewing-machines, 60 pks. Furniture, 42 cases Type, 59 cases Glass-ware, 30 bbls. Sugar, 87 cases Oil, 8 bales Sheeting, 36 pks. Fish, 20 bbls. Paper, 1 case Matches, 4,840 lbs. Tobacco, 7 bbls. Potatoes, 13 bbls. Pork, 100 cases Soap, 1 Boat, 10,388 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Flour, 150 half bbls. Flour, 19 bars Iron, 392 Iron Pipes, 52 pieces Iron, 75 bags Flour.

By the bark Karl der Grosse, for Queenstown—15,445 bushels Corn.

By the steam-ship Great Western, for Bristol—29 pks. Clocks, 7,400 boxes Cheese, 3 boxes Maize, 28 hhds. Tallow, 2 boxes Clock Movements, 90 boxes Bacon, 177 bbls. Flour, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 70 bbls. Fish-oil, 100 cases Canned Goods, 7,500 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Wheat, 159 tcs. Beef, 11,000 lbs. Pork.

By the bark Carlton, for Port-au-Prince—1,511 bbls. Pork, 205 bbls. Alewives, 280 bbls. Mackerel, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Beef, 2 bbls. Kerosene Oil, 25 cases Candles, 128 cases Sugar, 42 drums Fish, 5 cases Oysters, 6 cases Cotton-gins, 20 setts Trunks, 50 bags Rice, 10 bbls. Oats, 5 cases Bacon, 1 case Tongues, 220 cases Codfish, 35 drums Codfish, 20 tcs. Hams, 47 cases Butter, 126 cases Lard, 100 tins Lard, 13 half bbls. Beef, 32 cases Cheese, 6,347 cases Soap, 1 bbl. Turpentine, 154 pks. Tobacco, 10 cases Drugs, 3 kegs Drugs, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 5 bbls. Onions.

By the brig W. W. Lord, for Kingston—247 bbls. Pork, 9,000 lbs. Lard, 5 bbls. Lard-oil, 46 half bbls. Pig's Tongues, 60 boxes Starch, 100 bbls. Paper, 5 bbls. Blacking, 50 bbls. Peas, 4,800 gallons Kerosene Oil, 70 bales Tobacco, 68 half boxes Tobacco, 19 three-quarter boxes Tobacco, 500 bbls. Meal, 1,337 bbls. Flour, 2 Carriages, 10 bbls. Kerosene Oil, 100 bbls. Crackers, 100 half bbls. Beef, 2,790 lbs. Butter.

And from Philadelphia, for Stettin, by the brig Graf Von Arnim, 79,086½ gallons Refined Petroleum.... By the bark Edvire, for Marseilles, 623,921 lbs. Tallow.... By the brig Von Shack Retchendorf, for Cork and orders, 12,328 17-56 bushels Corn.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been more inquiry for seasonable goods at generally firm prices.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted stronger for desirable samples of all growths, on less urgent offering of stock, though the current dealings in invoice show less activity; 500 bags Rio, by the North America, were placed on private terms. Quotations remain as in our last. A moderate jobbing business transpired at firm rates.

COTTON—There has been a good demand noted for early delivery on a firmer range of prices, Ordinary of all growths having been quoted up ⅛c.@¼c., and Orleans and Texas grades ⅛c. ℔ lb., with lighter offerings noted; sales, 1,556 bales, including 1,194 bales to spinners and 362 bales to shippers. For forward delivery there has been a slow movement reported at essentially unchanged figures, the market ruling firm; sales, 4,600 bales, (1,800 bales last evening and 2,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening for August, 300 bales at 20⅝c.; September, 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; October, 300 bales at 19 3-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 200 bales, old foreign contract, at 18⅝c.; And today for September, 600 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 200 bales at 18⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 18 9-16c.; 100 bales at 18⅝c.; 100 bales at 18 9-16c.; January, 200 bales old foreign contract at 18⅝c. Exchanged, 1c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.25c.; September, 20.13c.; October, 19.17c.; November, 18.82c.; December, 18⅝c.; January, 18.75c. The receipts at this port today were only 2 bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 205 bales, and thus far this week 1,390 bales against 1,139 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,677,535 bales against 3,958,067 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17	17	17
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been quite limited as a rule, though prices have been generally quoted 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. cheaper, particularly new stock, on more urgent offerings, closing irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 9,650 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10; very good to fancy at $7 10@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15, ℔ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were some 2,500 bbls. shipping Extra State, mostly September delivery, on the basis of $6 50 ℔ bbl.

Southern Flour has been slow of sale and lower, and somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,950 bbls. at $6@$8 40 for very inferior to very good, and $8 40@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 10@$5 15 ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light demand at from $3 40@$3 85 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 275 bbls.

FRUITS—Foreign varieties have been slow of sale, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers. In Sardines there has been an unusually brisk movement, stimulated by the unfavorable reports of the catch; and prices close decidedly stronger, with 19⅛c., gold, named for quarter boxes. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ box; Valencia Raisins, 10⅛c.; Currants, 6⅛c.; Almonds, 16c.@42c.; Figs, 10c.@12c. ℔ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ℔ case.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and quoted again decidedly unsettled, on a moderate export, and limited milling demand, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 112,000 bushels at $1 49@$1 50 for good to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 46 for ordinary do., (5,000 bushels,) afloat, equal to $1 52@$1 54 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 50@$1 55 for new Red Western (Winter;) $1 65@$1 70 for new Amber Western and Southern; $1 70@$1 75 for new White Western; $1 75@$1 85 for old do. do., in small lots....Corn has again declined about 1c. a bushel, on a liberal offering of stock, and a rather less active movement, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels, chiefly at 60⅛c.@61c. for prime sailing-vessel grades, afloat; 61⅛c.@62c. for fancy do.; 59c.@60⅛c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 60c. for good; 62c.@63⅛c. for Yellow Western; 63c.@66c. for White Western, and 57⅛c.@58⅛c. for damaged....Rye has been quoted cheaper, on a very moderate inquiry, mainly for export; 8,000 bushels Canada sold in store at 72⅛c., in bond, ℔ bushel....Barley and Barley-malt have been very quiet and very irregular as to values, the latter much lower to sell....Oats have been in less confident demand and have further receded, closing heavily at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,000 bushels, at 43⅛c.@44⅛c., closing weak at 43⅛c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 39c.@43c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 46c.@50c. for ordinary to choice White Western, from store, track and afloat; and 34⅛c.@37c. for new Black, Mixed, and poor White Western.

*Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses for the Week Ending Aug. 19, 1872:**

Wheat, bushels	79,858	Barley, bushels	52,924
Corn, bushels	1,491,848	Malt, bushels	264,704
Oats, bushels	2,286,271	Peas, bushels	33,534
Rye, bushels	128,730		

*Not including United States Warehouse.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 350 rolls Domestic at 15⅛c. Market unchanged.

HARDWARE—Has been in lively request at strong and buoyant prices.

HEMP—Manila has been quoted steady on the basis of 11c., gold, ℔ lb. The cargo of the Malay, 4,500 bales, was recently placed, on private terms. Of Jute, 200 bales have been sold at 6⅛c., gold, ℔ lb. Jute Butts have unusually brisk, very extensive purchases having been made, mostly for forward delivery, at, however, less firm prices; 500 bales sold here at 2⅛c. currency, cash, and equal to 10,000 bales, deliverable at Boston, on contracts extending to June of next year, on private terms. We quote: American, $120@$180 for Undressed, and $180@$250 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ℔ ton; Manila, 11c.; Sisal, 9c.@9⅛c., gold; Jute, 4⅛c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts at 2⅛c. ℔ lb., currency.

METALS—There has been an active call for Ingot Copper on the basis of 33⅛c. for prompt and 35c. for forward delivery; sales, 500,000 lbs....Pig-iron has been quiet at about steady rates, including Eglinton at $52@$52 50, Glengarnock at $54 50@$55, Gartsherrie at $55@$56 ℔ ton, and American as before; 100 tons Glengarnock sold on private terms. Iron Rails have been moderately sought after on the basis of $73@$75, gold, for England, with sales reported of 2,000 tons on private terms. Old Rails have been quoted stronger at $50@$52, with sales of 200 tons on private terms. Wrought Scrap Iron has been in less request and less firm, offering at $60 from dock; 100 tons sold on private terms....Lead, Spelter and Zinc quiet at former figures....Pig-tin dull, with Straits quoted at 34⅛c.@35c., gold, the latter an extreme; sales 50 slabs on private terms. Tin Plates, though quoted firm, have been less inquired for; sales 750 boxes assorted Charcoal at $13 50, gold, and 500 boxes Coke Terne on private terms.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been somewhat brisker, within the previous range of quotations, desirable grades having been quoted comparatively firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 hhds Cuba Muscovado testing 48@50, at 33c.; and 16 hhds., 391 puncheons and 27 bbls. Barbados, on private terms; New-Orleans quiet, but about steady. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37⅛c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@66c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, the export demand having been brisker, but prices of Strained have been quoted easier on freer offerings. Sales, 4,000 bbls. Strained at $3 60@$3 70, the latter rate delivered, and 1,000 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$5 75 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar scarce and held with confidence, but inactive....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 330 bbls. at 50⅛c.@51c., chiefly at 51c. ℔ gallon, closing firmly at the latter rate.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been in moderate request, mostly for manufacturing, and 500 bbls. have been reported sold at New-Bedford at $1 40 ℔ gallon. Crude Whale has been dull and unaltered as to values. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet within our previous range. Linseed has been steady on a moderate business, chiefly jobbing. Lard-oil in some demand and held with firmness. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oil rather slow of sale. Other kinds very quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 38@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached at $1 65@$1 68; Lard-oil, 69c.@77⅛c.; Red Oil, 47⅛c.@48c.; do. Saponified, 52⅛c.@53⅛c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@81c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@44c., as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at 87⅛c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 40c.@48c.; Yellow, 55c.@56c.; White, 65c.@70c., ℔ gallon; Palm-oil, 7⅛c.; Tallow-oil, 77⅛c.@82⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with rather more firmness on the basis of 11⅛c. for Crude in bulk; 22⅛c. for refined here; and 21⅛c. for do. at Philadelphia, but the demand has been on a restricted scale, and no important dealings have been reported. Refined, in cases, quiet, at 28⅛c.; Naphtha, 14⅛c.@14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—A moderate trade has been noted in Pork, for early delivery, at about previous rates. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new Western Mess; $13 10@$13 20 for old do.; $12 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been somewhat brisker and prices quoted stronger, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $14; 500 bbls. do., seller September, at $14; and 750 bbls. do., seller October, at $14 12½ ℔ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been in fair request and quoted firmer at from 6⅛c.@7c. ℔ lb. Cut-meats have been in reduced stock and fair demand at from 14c.@15⅛c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6⅛c.@8c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅛c. for Bellies, ℔ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 190 pks., in lots, within the range; also 2,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7@7⅛c. ℔ lb.; and 150 boxes Shoulders, December delivery, at 5⅛c. ℔ lb....Bacon has been offered less freely; and quoted a shade firmer, and a good demand for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 boxes Long Clear, mostly for early delivery, on the basis of 8c.; 10,000 lbs. do., in bulk, also at 8c.; 200 boxes do., early September delivery, on private terms; 50 boxes Short Clear, October delivery, at 8⅛c., and 1,000 boxes do., December delivery, on private terms....Lard has been held with a fair show of confidence, on quite moderate offerings of stock, but has been in comparatively light request, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices with freedom. Sales have been reported of 570 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to prime old Western, with choice special brands quoted ⅛c.@⅛c. higher; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for prime old Western Kettle-rendered; 8⅛c.@9c. for prime new Western Steam; 8⅛c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for No. 1. Shippers took 100 tcs. Western Kettle-rendered, for early delivery, on private terms. For forward delivery the demand continues very limited, with prime Western Steam, seller September, quoted nominally unchanged. ....Beef products have been less sought after, within the range of from $4@$9 for inferior to choice brands Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ℔ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes....Prime Butter has been salable and firm, the local trade having been the chief purchasers....The better grades of Cheese have been in more confident demand, both here and in the interior markets, at firmer prices, exporters purchasing with freedom. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., and 9c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ℔ lb.; and Cheese within the range of 8⅛c.@13c. for poor to strictly fine, and a shade higher rates for small lots of fancy Factory; 6⅛c.@12c. for common to choice Dairy, and 3c.@7c. for Skimmed, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately dealt in at steady rates, including Carolina at $8 62½@$9 25 for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, $7@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 62½@$8 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and quoted generally firm, with Turk's Island quoted at 25c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 ℔ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 36c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite nominal at 8⅛c.@8⅛c., gold, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a light call noted for Calcutta Linseed, at former rates. Grass Seeds have been very quiet. We quote: Clover at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $2; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Has been steady and in demand, including Castile at 11c.@11⅛c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅛c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—A fair trade has been noted in Raw, chiefly in refining grades, at uniform figures, holders of desirable samples showing confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,849 hhds. and 630 boxes, including 700 hhds. inferior to good refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 300 hhds. common to scant fair do. at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; 833 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@10c.; 16 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10c.; 300 boxes Clayed Havana at 9c., and 330 boxes low grade Centrifugal at 8 15-16c. ℔ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.; Granulated at 12c.; A's at 10⅛c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅛c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Tallow has been quoted firm on a fairly active inquiry for prime samples, which have been offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 235,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅛c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 90 tcs. sold at 10⅛c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—A restricted business has been reported in Kentucky, particularly for export, but prices have been well supported on quite moderate offerings; 200 hhds. changed hands at 9c.@15c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf has also been in less request, on the basis of former quotations, with sales reported since our last of 210 cases New Ohio, and 100 cases New Connecticut Wrappers on private terms; 297 cases New Pennsylvania, part at 17⅛c., and 100 cases Old Sundries at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. Havana has been rather quiet, but quoted steady; 200 bales sold at 98c.@$1 17 ℔ lb. Manufactured firm and in request. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	8⅛c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9⅛c.
Common to Medium Leaf	9⅛c.@10c.	9⅛c.@10⅛c.
Good Leaf	10⅛c.@11c.	11c. @12⅛c.
Fine Leaf	11⅛c.@12⅛c.	13c. @14c.
Selections	13c. @14c.	15c. @16c.

And Seed Leaf thus: Old Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@14c.; Wrappers, 20c.@35c.; Running lots, 14c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 22c.@25c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c.; Ohio Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 22c.@25c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c. New Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 14c.@16c.; Seconds, 25c.@35c.; New-York State Running lots, 11c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Assorted, 14c.@22c.; Ohio Running lots, 10c.@16c.; Wisconsin and Western, 8⅛c.@10c. Havana Tobacco as follows: Havana—Common, 90c.@95c.; Good, 97⅛c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, $1, gold. Manufactured Tobacco—Black Work, common and medium, 18c.@20c.; good and fine, 21c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has receded to 93c. ℔ gallon, on sales of 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in very good demand, in the way of berth freights, at a shade stronger rates. The offerings of Cheese, Bacon, Resin and Tobacco were also more liberal at the ruling figures. The chartering business was more active, and vessels for Grain and Petroleum, which were in most demand, particularly the former, were held with more confidence. Vessels for the Tobacco trade were also inquired for at full rates. The decline in prices of Wheat and Corn tended to stimulate the export movement....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, include, by sail, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 23s. 9d.; and, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain, at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9¼d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel; 12,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 500 boxes Bacon at 35s. Also, a British ship, 1,004 tons, for general cargo; and an American ship, 1,529 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; and an American ship, with a full cargo of Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, at the extreme rate of 97s. 6d....For London, by sail, 150 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 78,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. for Corn, and 9¼d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel. Also, the British steam-ship Mazeppa, 1,470 tons, placed on the berth in Henderson Bros.' line for general cargo; and a Dutch brig, 170 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 31,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and 1,500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs. Also, a British ship, 932 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 315 tons, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter, flat....For a direct port on the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 449 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 10½d. ℔ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Australian bark, 562 tons, with about 4,700 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d., or if direct, at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 505 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do at 7s. 2d., and if to Continent, the usual 10 ℔ cent. added; an Austrian bark, 433 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d., or if direct, at 7s. 1½d.; an Italian bark, 298 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do. at 7s. 6d., or if discharged at Cork, at 7s. 3d.; another, 433 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., or if direct, at 7s. 3d.; another, 451 tons, with 3,300 quarters do., and another, 388 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., same terms; and another, 582 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do. (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d., or if direct, at 7s., ℔ quarter....For the Continent, an American ship, 1,619 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 9,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 728 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from do., at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 689 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 4,700 bbls. do., from do., same rate; and a bark, (to arrive,) with about 5,200 bbls. do., from do., same rate....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,600 bbls. Resin, at 4s. 9d. ℔ 280 lbs....For Bremen, by steam, 9,200 bushels Rye, 1,350 pks. Tobacco, 750 bbls. Resin, and 500 bags Pepper at full market rates; also, a German bark, 242 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Hamburg, by sail, 65 cases Tobacco at 32s. 6d., and 200 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d. ℔ ton; also, a Danish brig, 122 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 337 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 428 tons, with about 14,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum and 15,000 bbls. Naphtha at 11s.; a British brig, 342 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 10s....For Copenhagen, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow at 60s. ℔ ton....For Alicante, a British brig, 189 tons, with a full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco at 45s....For Bilboa, a British brig, 241 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. ℔ bbl.... For an English Windward Island, a British brig, 288 tons, hence, with general cargo, at something under $2,000....For Eastern ports, two American brigs, 338 tons and 245 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For New-York, a British brig, 322 tons, from Sicily, with general cargo, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Flour steady; sales, 1,900 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels new No. 2 Red Winter Indiana at $1 55. Corn easier; sales, 5,700 bushels at 58c.; 1,600 bushels in car-lots at 59c.; round lots offered at 59c. Oats steady; sales, 2,700 bushels Western at 40c. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed steady: Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20. Middlings, $22 ℔ ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c., Corn 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—644,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,886,000 feet of Lumber. Amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 234,000 bushels Wheat, 2,365,000 bushels Corn, 323,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts today, including 94 cars reported to arrive, 1,972, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,848 head, or 344 cars, against 195 cars for the same time last week. The run this week has been superior in quality to that of several weeks past. Market flat at a decline of ¼c. from last week's prices for good stock, and ⅜c.@½c. on common, with a downward tendency. About 1,300 head disposed of. Sales of 499 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,015 to 1,445 lbs., at $5 75@$6 90; 358 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,211 to 1,355 lbs., at $5 75@$6 50; 202 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,116 to 1,305 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25; 89 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,411 lbs., at $7; 18 Indiana Cows, averaging 1,193 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep—Receipts today 2,800 head, making the supply for the week thus far, 6,000 head, against 2,000 head for the same time last week. Market not fairly opened and no sales to report. Hogs—Receipts today 700 head, making the supply for the week thus far, 6,500 head, against 4,400 head for the same time last week. Market active at 15c. ℔ cwt. advance on last week's closing rates. The run is of a better grade of stock and the supply not equal to the demand. Medium-sized fat Hogs rule at $4 85@$5 20; extra lots would command a shade higher figures; sales of 126 Indianas, averaging 172 lbs., at $4 85; 435 Michigans, ranging from 152 lbs. to 202 lbs. at $4 90@$5 20.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Lake Imports—Flour, 5,050 bbls.; Wheat, 28,750 bushels; Corn, 249,535 bushels; Oats, 39,700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 23,300 bushels; Corn, 220,753 bushels; Oats, 28,420 bushels. Railroad Shipments from elevators—Wheat, 57,279 bushels; Corn, 47,088 bushels; Oats, 48,068 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12⅛c.; Corn, 11⅛c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour dull; quoted Western Spring at $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $8 25@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat demoralized on account of the failure of the corner at Chicago; prices here are unsettled; sales of small lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 45. Corn dull and lower; sales of small lots No. 2 at 51¼c. Oats flat; held at 37c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Flour dull at $6 75@$7. Wheat dull; Dry, $1 35; Damp, $1@$1 30. Corn steady at 47c. Rye steady; Old, 73c.@75c.; New, 60c.@70c. Oats firm for Old, at 36@40c.; New, 28c.@30c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter, 18c.@20c. Cheese, 12c.@12⅛c. Pork in fair demand and firm, at $14. Lard firm for Summer at 8c.@8⅛c.; Steam nominal; Kettle salable at 8⅛c. Bulk Meats in good demand at full prices; Shoulders held 7c. spot; sales at 7c., buyer August; 7⅛c., buyer September; Sides, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides salable at 9⅛c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured firm at $4 60@$5 25. Whisky steady; sales at 89c.; held 90c. at the close.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and weak; not quotably changed. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 60@$1 62. Corn—No. 2 Mixed dull, and a shade lower at 36c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 25c.@25⅛c. Rye excited and higher, at 67c.@68c., sacked. Barley quiet at 75c. for Nebraska Spring. Whisky dull at 91c. Pork quiet at $13 50@$13 75. Bacon—Full prices asked; good demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; jobbing lots, ⅛c.@⅛c. higher. Lard steady; Kettle, 8⅛c. Hogs firm at $4 25@$5. Cattle steady at $3 50@$6 50 for fair to extra. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 865 bushels Oats, 1 000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 250 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—New Timothy-seed firmer at $3 62½@$3 75; Old Clover-seed, $10 25@$10 75; New Flaxseed, $1 80. Groceries nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and declining; Crude, 15⅛c.; Refined, 21⅛c.@21⅛c., on the spot and the month. Flour—Old Spring and Winter scarce and firm; New do. dull, and prices have declined; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extra, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat—business small; quotations lower; Red, $1 60@$1 66; White, $1 80@$1 85. Corn—Yellow, 62c.; Mixed, 61c. Oats quiet and steady at 44c.@47c. Whisky unchanged.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 877 head; market active for the best grades, and prices firm, but scarcely any call for poor Cattle, which are a drug in the market; sales of choice at $10@$10 50; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $7 25@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $4@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,650 head; prices of last week poorly sustained; sales, in lots, at $4@$5 25 each; extra, $5 50@$8 50.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—Tobacco dull and unchanged; sales, 67 hhds. Bagging in good demand, but unchanged. Flour in fair demand; Extra, $6@$6 25. Grain quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Red and White, on arrival, $1 25@$1 40. Corn, 60c. Oats—New, 25c.@27c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $14. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@11, loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. Lard, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. Whisky quiet at 89c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Flour in fair demand and advanced to $6 75@$9 25. Corn dull and drooping; sales at 55c.@58c. Oats dull and drooping. Bran dull and lower at 19⅛c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@11c. Lard in fair demand and firm at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 17. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅛c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 26⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley steady; Fall No. 2, 61c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 70; No. 1, $1 50@$1 52; Amber, $1 41; closed dull and lower. Corn dull and declined to 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 33c.@34c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Flour in fair demand and steady. Grain quiet. Corn sold at 66c. for Western Mixed.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling nominally 19⅛c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 1 bale; gross receipts, 28 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 3,134 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Cotton in good demand, offerings very light; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 45 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 646.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross receipts, 21 bales; sales, 171 bales; stock, 6,381 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 93 for the account. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88⅛.

2 P. M.—The weather today is fair and favorable to the crops.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Rentes opened at 55f. 35c., and closed at 55f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, including 10,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is heavy. Wheat, 11s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, 11s. 4d.@11s. 8d for Red Western Spring, and 12s. for Red Winter. Corn, 27s. ℔ quarter. Peas, 36s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt., for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 48s. ℔ bbl. for new prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 9,000 American. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sugar 27s. 9d.@28s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow, 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.@64s. Linseed-oil, £36 5s.@£36 10s. ℔ ton.

GEN. TWEED'S BIOGRAPHY.

Another Judgment Against Mr. Tweed on the Same Subscription for Nearly $7,000.

It appears that in the case of Frederick H. Greer against William M. Tweed, Jr., growing out of the fact of the defendant having signed a subscription list for what is known as the *Universal Biography*, published by plaintiff, and to which reference has already been made in the TIMES, the plaintiff not only commenced a suit for $300, the price of the volumes agreed to be taken, and to which defense is being made on the ground of non-tender of the books, but entered a judgment for $27,000, which was set aside by Judge Robinson in the Court of Common Pleas, and also a judgment in the Superior Court for $6,570 95, all growing out of the same subject matter. To open this last judgment a motion was made before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, by Mr. William Edelsten and Mr. Tremaine on the part of Mr. Tweed. It appeared from the affidavits served on the motion, and the statements of counsel to the Court, that in this case, as in the twenty-seven thousand dollar case, the papers were served, or attempted to be served, on Mr. Tweed, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the night before his departure for Europe; that supposing them to be the same as those in the three hundred dollar case, he refused to receive them, and returned them to the party making service, at the same time instructing his partner, Mr. Edelsten, to defend all and every suit which might be brought against him growing out of this matter. Service of process was sworn to on the part of the plaintiff in both cases. In this case, as in the other, it is claimed on behalf of the defendant that he and his counsel were taken by surprise, having no knowledge that any legal service of process had been made, or that other than the three hundred dollar suit was in existence, until notice was received of judgments having been entered. In the present suit, instead of entering judgment for the full amount of the penalty contained in the subscription contract, as was done in the suit in the Court of Common Pleas, application was made to Judge Monell, who granted a reference to assess the amount of damages, and on the referee's report, judgment for $6,570 95 was entered.

Mr. C. B. Ripley, who appeared to oppose the motion on behalf of Greer, asked for delay, in order to prepare opposing affidavits on the question of the regularity of the service of process, he having but just returned to town, and had not had time to procure the necessary affidavits.

Messrs. Edlesten and Tremaine opposed delay.

After some further discussion as to the propriety of an adjournment, Judge Sedgwick decided to allow the matter to stand over until Tuesday next, the 27th inst., execution being stayed in the mean time.

Another Suicide by Paris Green.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Mary Leonard, aged twenty-nine, wife of John F. Leonard, of No. 324 East Twenty-sixth-street, who had committed suicide by swallowing a dose of Paris green. From the evidence taken, it appeared that some six weeks ago she had all her savings, $750 in cash, stolen from her, and the loss affected her to an extent which finally deranged her mind. In a fit of mental aberration, she took poison. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

THE LATE WAR.

Prince Bismarck on Sedan.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes the following as the letter addressed by Prince Bismarck to his wife after the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan:

VENDRESSE, Sept. 3.

MY DEAR HEART: The day before yesterday, ere break of day, I left these quarters. Today I return. In the interval I have lived through the great battle before Sedan of the 1st of September, where we made 30,000 prisoners; and the rest of the French army, which we pursued from Bar-le-Duc, we have driven into a fortress, where it will be obliged to surrender with the Emperor. Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, after having remained up till with M. de Moltke and the French Generals deliberating on the conditions of the capitulation, I was awakened by Gen. Reille, whom I know, and who came to me to say that Napoleon wished to speak to me. Without washing or breakfasting, I got upon horseback, rode toward Sedan, and met the Emperor, accompanied by three aides-de-camp, in a carriage with six horses, waiting in the road. I got off my horse, saluted as politely as at the Tuileries, and asked what were his orders. He said he desired to see the King. I answered, what was true, that His Majesty was three miles off, in the place I write to you from. He asked me where he should go, and as I did not know the localities, I offered him my quarters, at Donchery, a little village on the banks of the Meuse, at a short distance from Sedan. He accepted, and resumed his way with his escort, conducted by myself and Charles, who had joined me in the morning. At a short distance from there, in expectation of an agglomeration of curious people, he asked me if he could alight at the little house of an artisan situated on the road. I had it visited by Charles, who reported that it was poor and unclean. "N'importe," replied the Emperor, and we ascended the narrow, tottering staircase. The room was ten feet square, with a deal table and two straw chairs. We remained there an hour, the Emperor and me. The escort stopped below. What a striking contrast to our last interview in 1867 at the Tuileries! Our conversation was difficult, for I did not wish to speak of things which would painfully affect one who had been overthrown by the hand of the Almighty. I had sent to Sedan in quest of some officers, and to beg M. Moltke to come. We afterward sent one of these officers to reconnoitre, and discovered half a league off, at Fresnois, a small chateau with a park. I conducted the Emperor there with an escort of Cuirassiers of the Guard, which I had sent for while waiting. It was there that we concluded with Gen. Wimpffen the capitulation, in virtue of which from 40,000 to 60,000 Frenchmen, with all they possessed, became our prisoners. The day before yesterday cost France 100,000 men and an Emperor. Today the latter departs, with his suite, his horses, and his carriages for Wilhelmshoe, near Cassel. It is an historical event which interests all the world. It is a victory for which we should humbly thank God, which decides the war, even should we be obliged to continue it against France without an Emperor. I must finish. It is with heartfelt pleasure that I learned today from your letters, and those of Marie, the news of Gerbert's arrival. I spoke yesterday with Bilt, as I have already telegraphed, and with M——, who was thrown from his horse in the ranks. He is well and cheerful. I have seen Hans Fritz, Carl ——, Bülow ——. All are well. Farewell, my heart; kiss the children. Your B."

Mineral Wealth of Vermont.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 17.

Under her mantle of verdure Vermont conceals her mineral wealth, to the abundance of which no other State in New-England can hold an equal claim. Recent observations have been made by one of the leading geologists of Boston, with the intent to verify the reports of the existence of large amounts of iron ore in the northern portion of the State. The quantity of this ore seems inexhaustible from recent discoveries and scientific researches. The lead mines near Rutland are also very promising. A visit to an iron-ore bed in this county showed that affairs are progressing in a favorable manner. A shaft had been sunk to the depth of forty feet, from which drifts were sent out in every direction, under the guidance of a chief miner. The drifts are walled by timbers and slabs to prevent the earth from falling. At the end of each drift a miner works by the light of a tallow candle. In one drift the yellow ochre, the inevitable accompaniment of this ore, was being removed; in another a fine vein of ore had been struck; while a third developed masses of good manganese. The ore is wheeled in barrows along the galleries and raised to the sunlight in baskets propelled by water power. Within a rod of the shaft the ore is freed of the ochre by a revolving washer, and finally drawn in long carts over a crazy road of four miles to the furnace.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEESBURGER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: This is to give notice, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said Adelheid Leesburger, the above-named bankrupt, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1872.

FERDINAND FORSCH,
MORITZ ISIDOR, } Assignees.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, (formerly doing business under the copartnership name of Boonen, Graves & Co.,) bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph W. Hartley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of August, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the 27th and 28th sections of the act, will be held at the same time and place. —Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1872.
au7-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter JOHN J. MADDEN and WALTER D. BLUNDELL, bankrupts.—No. 3,558 in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 16th day of August, 1872, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates and effects of John J. Madden and Walter D. Blundell, both of the City of New-York, in the said district, who were, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WM. A. BROWN, Jr., Assignee.
au21-1aw3w W*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH BROWN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
G. A. HOBART, Attorney.
au14-1aw3wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.
WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.
je19-1aw6m

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

1872. AUTUMN. 1872.

Shawls! Scarfs!

WE BEG TO INFORM PACKAGE AND WHOLESALE BUYERS GENERALLY THAT OUR STOCK IN THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

WE BELIEVE THAT NO SUCH COMPLETE LINES OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SHAWLS AS WE NOW OFFER CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

AN EARLY AND THOROUGH INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES WILL BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

HOP BAGS, BURLAPS, CANVAS Cloth, Cassimeres, Mattings, Carpets, Robes, Blankets, &c. A. LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. —Dated New-York, March 26, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.
[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
mh27-1aw6mW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William P. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee.
mh13-1aw6mW No. 52 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against EMELINE SMITH, Ruth Mesick, Angeline Taylor, Richard Mesick, John Mesick, William S. Mesick, and Maria Mesick his wife, Alice Smith, Jeremiah Mesick, William Mesick, Dolly Mesick, Frederick Mesick, Henry Mesick, Henry J. Mesick, Josephine Ayres, Allen Smith, Almira G. Mitchell, Maria L. F. Smith, Alonzo D. Smith and Delia Smith his wife, Hiram G. Smith and Mrs. Smith his wife, (whose full name is unknown to plaintiff,) Ella Cora Reed, D. Lawrence Clark, Ebenezer H. Brown, Ebenezer H. Brown as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Richard Smith, deceased, Smith Mesick, Edward M. Hartshorn, Alexander Brand, defendants.—Summons —For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 11th day of May, 1872. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
An14-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—WESLEY EGBERT and MARGARET EGBERT, his wife, plaintiffs, against MARTHA ANN VAN PELT and PETER VAN PELT, her husband; Barsillai Egbert and Ann Maria Egbert, his wife; William Henry Egbert, Charlotte Sandford and John Sandford, her husband; Wesley Egbert and Leah Egbert, his wife; Sarah Perrin and Eugene Perrin, her husband; Richard E. Hardcastle, Lewis Hardcastle, George Hardcastle, Adaline Hardcastle, Andrew J. Heath and Emeline Heath, his wife; Eudora Depuy and John Q. A. Depuy, her husband, and Oscar Heath and Mary Heath, his wife, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the Town of Southfield, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 15, 1872.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1872. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy31-1aw7wW*

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the firm name of BANCKER & QUIGG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1872.
D. C. BANCKER,
M. J. QUIGG.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE. Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Rose Hersee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &C. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
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Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

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The State Convention meets today at Utica—we hope with a full sense of the importance of the work before it. As our readers are aware, we have refrained from advocating any candidates for any offices, believing that the Convention ought to be left to pursue its duties as far as possible untrammeled. Our position is very simple—if the Convention nominates good men, pledged to reform, we shall support them; if it does not, we shall oppose them. We have no favorites to recommend. Of course we know who is "talked of" for certain positions, but we have refused to join in any discussion of their "claims." We only ask to have the very best men put on the ticket, without regard to private wishes or extreme partisan considerations. We can carry this State if we go into the contest with men entitled to public confidence and respect—we do not deserve to carry it on any other terms. The correspondents say that a number of the delegates talk of nominating Senator Robertson, of Westchester, for Governor. We hope that wiser counsels will guide the Convention.

A correspondent writes to complain of the nuisance occasioned by what is popularly known as the Fourth-avenue Railroad. Last year similar complaints were frequently made, and with good reason, and Mr. VANDERBILT really took some trouble to remove the occasion of them. But lately the din has been worse than ever, and if Mr. VANDERBILT would remember that many sick women and children are obliged to live in the immediate neighborhood of his road, common humanity would lead him to instruct his engine-drivers not to whistle or blow off steam oftener than is necessary after 9 or 10 o'clock at night. This is not asking an unreasonable thing. If railroads must be brought into the heart of the City, it is only right that the managers should have some pity on the mass of human beings living on the edge of their property. The blowing off of steam above the depot at Forty-second-street is enough to wake the seven sleepers—and probably doctors could tell us that it has killed not a few of their patients, to whom a good night's rest was indispensable. Can Mr. VANDERBILT do nothing for the public in this matter? The engine-drivers at present are too fond of "larking" with their whistles and steam, and a few words from him might check the exuberance of their spirits.

The Springfield *Republican* is one of the Greeley organs which is "tired of corruption," and wants to see the "era of honesty introduced." *But*—the corruption it means is that which it invents and tries to fasten on the Republican Party. When a "Greeley man" is proved to have acted badly, it either says not a word, or tells the story in a way to cast discredit upon it. Thus it tries to bolster up DOOLITTLE's case, because DOOLITTLE is working for GREELEY:

> "The NEW-YORK TIMES *attempts to destroy the influence of Ex-Senator Doolittle*, of Wisconsin, as a *Liberal Reformer*, by printing copies of some letters *alleged to have been written* by him to one THOMAS J. CONATTY, in which an agreement was made to give DOOLITTLE (at the latter's suggestion) one-fourth of the proceeds of the sale of fifty thousand bales of cotton to be sold by CONATTY after having been seized from the rebels, while Gen. BANKS was in command at New-Orleans. The letters are furnished and sworn to by CONATTY, and, unless promptly disavowed by Mr. DOOLITTLE, have a *decidedly suspicious look*."

A "suspicious look!" These are pretty words to apply to the sale, by a United States Senator, of his influence in obtaining patronage. Observe, too, the way in which GREELEY's Springfield organ talks about letters *alleged* to have been written. Yet it is eager for a rule of honesty and reform in all branches of the &c., &c. Mr. BOWLES wrote (after his weeping bout at Cincinnati) that GREELEY was susceptible to the influence of bad men, and subsequently he stated that GREELEY was surrounded by bad men—therefore, says BOWLES, vote for GREELEY. His ideas of morality and of logic seem to be equally advanced, and both are worthy of the "age of progress," as projected by FENTON and GREELEY.

The steam-boat Captains in the East River are silently pursuing a course of experiments in the use of steam-rams, which not only reflect great credit upon the studious and scientific nature of the average steam-boat Captain's mind, but which will prove of much value to the Navy Department, should we become involved in a war in which steam-rams may be used. Every day or two a ferry-boat Captain brings his boat into collission with a steamer or sailing-vessel, and thus learns the exact amount of damage which a vessel of a given weight, running at a given speed, can inflict upon another. Yesterday the Captain of a tug-boat tried an experiment of this sort on the ferry-boat *Long Island City*, into which he ran, cutting a chasm some two or three feet long in her deck. These experiments, however, are not pleasing to passengers, and if the steam-boat Captains would carry on their investigations solely with tugs and cattle-boats, they would not lay themselves open to the reproach of preferring the interests of science to the lives of the traveling public.

The Chairman of the Baltimore Convention.

We publish today a few extracts, selected at random from hundreds of articles which we have observed in our exchanges, relative to the letters written by Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE to and from himself. It will be observed that our contemporaries in all parts of the country think DOOLITTLE's baseness worthy of some little attention. It is only the New-York *Tribune*—not an organ—that studiously refrains from making any allusion to the subject. It did, indeed, intimate that DOOLITTLE might have "something to say" in reference to the charges. But DOOLITTLE is dumb, and the *Tribune* dare not publish the correspondence which convicts him of having acted in an exceedingly dishonorable manner. There is not a rascal whom the *Tribune* has not defended during the past three years. Is it strange that it should try to shield DOOLITTLE?

We have stood ready to publish any reply or defense which DOOLITTLE chose to lay before the public. But not a word has come from GREELEY's chief advocate on the stump. Meanwhile, we have had his scandalous letters photographed, and wherever DOOLITTLE shows his head hereafter, copies of these letters will be found ready waiting for him. If he challenges their authenticity, we make him this offer, and will keep it perpetually open: Let him name an umpire of his own choosing. We will name a second. These two shall name a third—and to these three persons we will submit the whole of the correspondence, in its original form, and accept their decision upon it whatever it may be. Is that fair? Or is there any other test to which we can bring DOOLITTLE? Let him name it, if there is, and we will do our best to meet his views. Only do not let him be so silly as to imagine that this affair will "blow over." We have no intention of allowing it to do that. DOOLITTLE has been going about the country preaching up morality and honesty, and abusing Gen. GRANT for "taking presents." He is now convicted of a most base and dishonest act himself, and hopes to sneak out of it under cover of silence. The *Tribune* proposes to help him, just as it helped A. OAKEY HALL and SWEENY and the rest of the Tammany gang under corresponding circumstances. But a newspaper only injures itself when it suppresses the truth, as the *Tribune* is finding to its cost.

It must not be forgotten that DOOLITTLE is a man of considerable importance to GREELEY. He was Chairman of the Convention which nominated the "Sage" as the candidate of the Democratic Party. He has been on the stump ever since, calling heaven to witness to his own exalted character, and denouncing Republicans as thieves and rascals. He and KILPATRICK are GREELEY's chief "orators,"—for it is not worth while mentioning THEODORE TILTON, a man who has written an indecent book to prove that VICTORIA C. WOODHULL is the noblest (and loveliest) woman of the age, and that she is in nightly communion with DEMOSTHENES. These are the men who lead the "movement" which is to regenerate modern society, and purify American politics! When one of them is exposed, GREELEY's organ suppresses the facts. When another is shown up, it calls for actions for libel, and declares that the TIMES has been indicted by the Grand Jury. How many people are deceived by this impudent game? The GREELEY organs may cry "hush" when DOOLITTLE's correspondence is called for, but they will not succeed in blinding the eyes of the public. Those letters will be read in every part of the land. Once more, we offer to publish any explanation of them which DOOLITTLE may offer. We will agree to any fair method he likes to propose with a view of testing their genuineness. But he must not hope that we or the public will forget the subject, or that GREELEY's paper will be able to protect him from the consequences of his misconduct.

Two Phases of Irish Progress.

The week before last, the commercial capital of Ireland, the bustling, enterprising City of Belfast, was keeping holiday. The Royal Agricultural Society held their show there, and Earl SPENCER, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had come to open the new docks, and to be fêted by the corporation and other local bodies of Belfast. The vice-regal speeches were strongly tinted with rose-color. Ireland was prosperous, and the province of Ulster particularly so; Ireland was well-behaved beyond all precedent, and in Ulster there was ten per cent. less crime than in a corresponding part of Scotland. For five years back the deposits in Irish banks had undergone an annual increase equal to five million of dollars, while the bank-note circulation of the country had annually increased, during the same period, to the extent of two millions of dollars. Then, while between 1866–68 the number of political crimes committed in Ireland had been 1,176, the number had fallen, between 1869–71, to eighty-one. During the latter year, the entire number of political crimes over the whole of Ireland had been but seven. The number of cattle in the country was rapidly on the increase; so was that of horses, although the exports of both were steadily expanding in value. The only class of stock that had diminished in numbers was that of the favorite Irish quadruped, the pig, but even the porcine breed of the island had somehow gained as much in value as it had lost in quantity.

Just a week later than the date of a speech which depicted Ireland as rapidly becoming an earthly paradise, scenes of riot and bloodshed were being enacted within sight of the place where the speech had been delivered. Between Thursday last and the present date Belfast has been in a state of siege from the violence of its own inhabitants, and all that ten per cent. superiority of the social state of the province of Ulster has suddenly melted into thin air. There were, indeed, some intimations in Earl SPENCER's speech which showed that things were not yet altogether lovely in his Viceroyalty. Referring at considerable length to the repeal of the Party Processions act, he thus gave utterance to his hopes and fears:

> "The Party Processions act was intended to forestall and strengthen, if I may use such a term, the action of the common law in dealing with processions which have been found from experience to cause and create breaches of the peace in this country. That measure has never, since Her Majesty's Government has been in office, been actually put in execution. * * It is to me and the Government a matter of great congratulation that we felt ourselves able to agree this year to a repeal of that exceptional act. We must rely on the common law of the land, and I feel confident that the gentlemen of this country of all classes and denominations, whether laymen or clergymen, whether they belong to manufacturing towns or agricultural districts, will always assist the Government in preserving the peace and order, and in preventing any bad fruits arising from the repeal of that measure. I do not at all know how this may be brought about. I do not know whether party processions or demonstrations will altogether cease, or assume a character which will not offend any party in the community. It would be very unwise of me were I to predict what will occur; but I cannot help thinking that the ancient deeds, the independence and principles of one party might well in future lead them to give up some of those demonstrations if they are of a character to hurt the feelings of any of their neighbors, and, on the other hand, I believe that the other party, equally strong in the view they may take of their principles, will be able to bear patiently any such demonstrations which they may themselves choose to have."

There were celebrations it appears during the month of July which had passed over without any very serious consequences, and the Lord Lieutenant made a very earnest appeal that the celebrations which had still to come off would pass over peacefully. What did actually happen in Belfast was this: A Roman Catholic procession was passing through the streets on Thursday, bearing banners which, doubtless, referred to the repeal of the Party Processions act as one more victory against Protestant oppression, or bore something of similar purport. Some violent persons of the Orange way of thinking, thought a shower of brickbats would be a very good reply to the mottoes and the celebration generally. A free interchange of these missiles followed as a matter of course, clubs were freely used, and many heads and windows were evidently broken. Thursday's riot was stamped out by the police, but the smoldering fires of partisan rancor were ready to be fanned into a fresh flame. Saturday night came with its crowds of released work-people, its copious libations of potent whiskey, and its noisy discussions around the favorite haunts of the rival factions. Then the warfare in the streets broke out again, this time with terrible fury, and drunken and infuriated men held possession of whole sections of the city for hours together. The authorities seem to have been loth to call out the cavalry that had come down from Dublin Castle, but by Sunday night the sabres and the horsemen had to clear the streets by a death-bearing charge. This was enough for everybody but the rowdies and the thieves. They had got too good a start to be so easily quelled. Their appetite for plunder had been whetted by the sight of panic-stricken people leaving houses and stores unprotected, and the riot soon gave place to a general rush for plunder. According to the latest advices, this has been even yet hardly stamped out, and the city has barely begun, after its brief madness, to breathe again.

It is not only Belfast that is injured by such an outburst of lawless fury as this. It has a most fatal influence on the whole of Ireland. The country wants capital above all things, and capital will not come where the civil authorities are every now and then deposed by a military rule which violence has evoked. The country wants some sort of Home Rule, and even a statesman so little given to radical change as Earl RUSSELL has recently expressed his belief that a native representative assembly for each of its four provinces would be a measure of simple justice to Ireland. But if the rival factions of well-behaved and educated Ulster have no more self-restraint than they have lately shown, what a spectacle to civilization would a provincial legislature be likely to become! It is and has been the curse of Ireland that her sons will persist in hating each other more intensely because of political and religious divisions than they would hate a foreign foe.

Who Does the Hating?

The strange political bed-fellows who speak of their party, or rather their "crowd," now as the Liberal Republican, now as the Democratic Party, have really one subject on which they agree, and they make the most of it. They believe that every Republican and every war Democrat, who thinks that it is not yet quite time to give up the reconstructed Union and the amended Constitution to their enemies, is a morose and bloody-minded wretch, who in memory of the past would like to march an army through the South with Gen. GRANT at its head, laying waste with fire and sword. How unfounded this imputation is, not only do all persons who suffer under it well know, but all intelligent and candid people, whatever may be their political affinities or their sectional sympathies. But, regardless of this, the charge is repeated again and again, and each time it would seem in a graver tone, a more sanctimonious utterance, a blessed-are-the-peace-maker air; just as if it were true, or at least as if the remonstrants believed it to be true. Listen! 'Tis the voice of the *Tribune*, we heard it complain:

> "Four years of slaughter have not yet quenched their thirst. Seven years of peace have not been enough to extinguish the fires of their murderous loyalty. They want the smouldering hostility between the sections to be fanned into life again at every election. These unforgiving bigots cannot give up the old war cries and the old savage animosities which were such a comfort to them in the days of the rebellion. They do not care to look forward to a time when there shall be peace."

This is very sad. If it were not that we knew what mere empty political dervish-like howling it is, we might really begin to believe that we Republicans were a horde of revengeful savages, seeking only to inflict suffering and humiliation upon an honorable and manly though fallen foe, whose own veins are filled not with blood but with the milk of human kindness. Lo, then, and behold what a gentle and forgiving creature he is, when in unguarded moments, or roused to the height of sincere feeling, he tells the truth. This time it is the *Quitman* (Ga.) *Review*—Greeley organ of that country—that speaks:

> "The atrocities of the Northern soldiery are still too fresh in our memory; the scars on our heart are not yet erased; the names of Chickamauga and Elmira still suffuse the eyes with tears, and the heart with terrible thoughts of vengeance. Ah! it is too soon to make light of the four years' struggle for liberty. Widows have not ceased to lament the loss of husbands; mothers still cherish the memory of departed sons; brothers and sisters still remember idolized fathers and brothers. The reminders of war's terrible havoc are still visible—the grim landmarks of a vandal host are not erased—the blackened ruins made by incendiary and hireling armies are altogether too fresh in the minds of Southern men—to expect from them even political indorsement of all the atrocious acts of a vandal host. When we so debase our manhood—when we so outrage all the nobler feelings of humanity—as to stand over the graves of our Confederate dead, and, in the language of the ninth resolution of the Cincinnati Baltimore platform, exclaim, 'we remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers of the North,' may our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, and may God's thunderbolt lay us lifeless over the sacred mound we thus dishonor!"

There is a mild effusion, a pitiful, heart-touching bleat from one of the innocent lambs for whose blood we wolvish Republicans are thirsting. It must be confessed that this utterance has the virtue of candor. It gives plain utterance to "terrible thoughts of vengeance;" it refuses "even political indorsement" of what are called "the atrocious acts of a vandal host," in other words, the Army of the United States; and in good old style it spits upon one of the planks of the Cincinnati platform. We do not quote this paragraph to excite the hatred which Republicans and War Democrats do not feel. It awakens in us, as we are sure it will in them, only sorrow, pity, and even a certain sympathy, with a feeling which, although altogether unjustifiable, is, considering the weakness of human nature, not altogether unnatural. But we do cite it as one of many evidences that there is diffused throughout the late slave States a feeling which it would be folly not to recognize, and which makes it in the greatest degree unwise to restore the old rebellious party in those States to political power again. Col. HIGGINSON said well, in his recent letter announcing his adhesion to General GRANT, although he had exercised his soldier's privilege of grumbling—that the cry we now hear against centralization meant merely that a government should stand still and let its own throat be cut.

The Sun's Doings.

The very great heat of this Summer, both in Europe and America, is the occasion of many solemn articles, some of which seem wise, but many of them quite other-wise. These articles generally assume the form of speculations based on the late high estimate of the heat of the sun, and of the more recent discoveries, by means of the spectroscope, that there is an unusual combustion of magnesium going on at the outer edge of the envelope of that luminary. The question is gravely asked, is the sun burning up? and an affirmative answer seems to be assumed. But whether this is true or not, there is no special pertinence in the question at this time. For great as the heat is, it is not very unusual. The extreme of heat or cold, or the pain that we suffer at any one time, is apt to seem severer than anything of the kind that we remember. But when we come to actual record or memory, it is not necessary to be even the son of the oldest inhabitant to recollect more than one season when June and July were as hot and dry, and August as hot and "muggy," as they have been this year.

And as to the sun's burning up, these writers seem to forget one scientific principle that is absolute throughout the universe—the indestructibility of matter. Matter changes form, but is never destroyed. It may be replied, however: If a house burns up, and the matter of which it is composed changes its form into carbon, ashes and gas, it is to all intents and purposes destroyed. And so if the sun passes, through combustion, into the form of an incombustible and vagrant gas, so far as the earth is concerned in the matter, it is burned up and destroyed. But it has been found that in the history of the universe matter, when it changes form, takes a form in which it may be reabsorbed and reproduced, if not exactly as it was before, in a substance somewhat kindred to its former condition. Thus our earth, notwithstanding all the convulsions of nature, the burnings and the drownings, and, what is not of less moment, the constant action of silent and normal forces, has not lost the weight of a grain for more thousands of years than the ablest scientific men will venture to compute. And so it is at least probable that, notwithstanding the furious combustion of magnesium which seems to be going on in the sun, the residue will be received back again in a form that will contribute to the combustion that has been going on for so many cycles in that quarter. If not, we may at least safely assume that the consumption of our light that rules the day will probably be so slow that by the time it is completed, man, on the Darwinian principle of the survival of the fittest, will have gradually become a creature to whom light and heat are matters of no importance.

Greeley's "Progress."

The progress of Greeleyism lags far behind the progress of GREELEY. The former is one of the worst and most foolish of the many bad and foolish isms which have been advocated by the *Tribune;* but like most of those crazy notions, it bids fair to be rejected by the common sense of the people. But GREELEY's progress has in it so strong and constant an element of the ridiculous, that it must be regarded with a certain favor by many people of all conditions and all parties in a public so fond of fun as ours. As the author of the immortal harp-of-a-thousand-strings sermon has told us that there are different kinds of fire, to wit: "hell-fire, fire when you're ready and fall back, and camphire," so there are different kinds of progresses. There is DODDRIDGE's *Rise and Progress*, to which no one with a spark of sense, not to say of reverence, would think of comparing GREELEY's. There is the *Pilgrim's Progress;* but although Mr. GREELEY did start on a pilgrimage, and with a burden of conscious sins upon his back, he could neither get rid of his burden nor arrive at a triumphant end. Finally, there is the progress made by the self-seeking politician who, carpet-bag in hand, starts out in search of an office, or of that sort of popularity which sometimes leads to office. And here the parallel is perfect; it is exactly that sort of progress from which Mr. GREELEY has just returned, and upon which he will probably soon set out again, to the amusement of all English-speaking people.

The issues of the present canvass are so serious that we can give little space to a report of its humors; for a minute and enthusiastic account of the homeward march of the GREELEY progress, it is necessary to consult a paper where, until there seemed to be a chance that "Doctor GREELEY" might be made a cat's-paw to avenge the refusal of the New-York Collectorship to its editor, the Doctor was never mentioned but with open or covert sneers. From this we learn that Mr. GREELEY was formally welcomed at Hampton Beach, "in a neat speech," by Mr. GEORGE LUNT. Mr. LUNT is apt to use language neatly, and is a gentleman whose hearty welcome any one might prize; albeit in the struggle with the South he was a leader among what were then called Copperheads. But a greeting between him and HORACE GREELEY must have been a sight to see. Could Mr. LUNT, while he was neatly welcoming Mr. GREELEY, look in his face and not remember how many times the *Tribune* had called him a stupid fool, or something equivalent; how many times it had more than insinuated he was a traitor and a liar? It is easy to understand how a gentleman like Mr. LUNT could bear Mr. GREELEY no personal ill-will, and be civil to him when they met privately; but GEORGE LUNT, as a politician, formally welcoming HORACE GREELEY as a politician, is a spectacle that begets doubt of the existence of political honor, or political principle.

Be this as it may, Mr. GREELEY, as he was on the sea-side among people who had come there for health and pleasure, immediately, in the very first sentence of his speech, assured them that he should esteem it good fortune to spend a considerable part of his life at sea-side resorts, in such gatherings as that around him, "which," he said, "I understand are for that laudable purpose, the pursuit of health." What a comfort it must have been to the flirting widows, to say nothing of the real invalids and the mothers with children, to be told by Dr. GREELEY that the pursuit of health was laudable. But being in the presence of the ocean, it was necessary for Mr. GREELEY to say something large and fine; and therefore he told his hearers that he had understood that there was no speech-making at the sea-side, which was preparative to the outburst: "In the presence of the mighty ocean, which you hear continually rolling in upon you, human impotence and insignificance stand dumb!" But, Dr. GREELEY, whatever they should do, they do not stand dumb. Right, otherwise, O philosopher of Chappaqua; at that same moment human impotence and insignificance stood feebly bleating in the very face of roaring ocean—bleating about "rolling waves and fresh breezes, not unmingled, perhaps, with the pleasure of fishing;" about spending a few weeks in the mountains, and then at the sea-shore, "for this, I presume, is the best way;" about the New-Hampshire sea-coast being so fine "one might well wish it were longer—that there were more of it," a wish that has, perhaps, been expressed before as to other pleasant things; bleating about HORACE GREELEY's not being "among the most strenuous in favor of conquest and subjugation," which you were, O HORACE, only you could never be of the same mind three months together; and about the same person's being among the most earnest and hopeful for thorough reconciliation among all classes of the American people, which is making a virtue of feeling like all tolerably decent people at the North, and even at theSouth, except that class who are still nursing their wrath to keep it warm, hoping meanwhile to get control of the Government, by using you, O HORACE, "for temporary purposes."

And so the progress continued. At every place where the train stopped there was an "immense multitude," "electric enthusiasm," "spontaneous cheers" and an "impromptu ovation." The multitudes and the enthusiasm and the cheers were all alike; and as to the ovations, as that made in the face of the roaring ocean was much the most important, it may be imagined what the others were. The constant presence of these spontaneous and enthusiastic crowds at the station, whatever the hour of day or night the train bearing Mr. GREELEY arrived, seems to have puzzled the reporter, whom Mr. GREELEY, we are told, with his usual discrimination and judgment, "took into his confidence," and who attributes it to "some magical or magnetic influence." Quite right; it was a magnetic telegraph influence. In one place, we are told, Ex-Attorney-General HOAR was addressing a Grant meeting, when on the arrival of the train the whole meeting left Mr. HOAR standing alone and rushed to greet "the next President." Ecstatic incident, and of course strictly true! But alas for human happiness! Mr. GREELEY had hardly begun "a long and stirring speech," impromptu, of course, when a friend in human form, "a GRANT conductor," (carefully provided by the company for the occasion) blew the whistle, started the train on time, taking Mr. GREELEY off with a sentence half finished, and leaving his entranced hearers staring after him with open eyes and ears; and if they have not gone away they stand there staring still.

Questions to be Answered.

Engaged in the vain task of persuading Mr. BEECHER to support the Democratic Party and its candidate, the *World* says: "The most remarkable feature of this extraordinary canvass is the withdrawal and abandonment, by the Democratic Party, of all opposition to the civil and political equality of the negroes." That the canvass is extraordinary no man will deny; but that the abandonment in question is remarkable, is certainly not clear. For it was the absolute condition precedent of the Democratic Party's coming before the country with the semblance of a chance of carrying a single State; and the Democratic Party abandons anything and adheres to anything for success. It has supported regular nominations heretofore, and its members, like JOHN VAN BUREN, have been "ready to vote for the devil" if he got that nomination; upon which point indeed, as upon most others, the party shows in the present canvass that it has "not damaged its principles or its purposes," and that it is ready to use one that it has hated worse than it hates the devil "for temporary purposes." The announcement of a withdrawal of all opposition to the rights of the negro sounds very fine; but essentially it means nothing. The question for the *World* to discuss is, in the judgment (as we know) of intelligent men of its own party, this: What are the Democratic Party's views and intentions in regard to State rights, and the rights and duty of the general Government at the present period—say for the next four years? The question is not merely one of the rights of the enfranchised slave. But suppose the Government of a State is unable, or, being able, is unwilling, to enforce respect for *any* provision of the amended Constitution, or of the laws passed in support or pursuance of those provisions, and the local Courts sustain it, and, for this reason or that, the Governor does not solicit aid from the general Government—what then should the latter do? Let us have a precise and intelligible answer to these questions, and we shall know the real attitude of the Democratic Party, not only on the negro question, but upon some others hardly less important; and we shall be able to see its ultimate purposes, as well as its present professions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Every few days the wild ox makes his appearance in the streets of this City. He takes an evident pleasure in driving a frightened crowd of pedestrians before him, and is rarely satisfied without tossing one or two old ladies in the air, and goring an occasional boy, or feeble old man. He chose Forty-seventh-street as his pleasure ground yesterday, and broke the bones of a casual Irishman who happened to cross his path, with much spirit and success. It is obviously idle to abuse the ox for these eccentricities, inasmuch as it is undoubtedly his nature so to conduct himself—though Dr. WATTS fails to mention the fact with the same approval with which he exhorts us to permit dogs to follow the dictates of nature by biting. There is, however, abundant ground for objecting to the carelessness of the ox's owner. Not only is the law which prohibits the driving of cattle through the streets, except under certain restrictions, openly violated, but butchers and drovers, who are supposed to keep these animals securely fastened, are perpetually lettin them escape to devastate the crowded streets. Were the owner to be severely punished for the freaks of his ox, it is probable that fewer people would be tossed, and fewer bones broken.

The latest report from the Arizona diamond fields is that a party which thoroughly explored the so-called diamond region found an abundance of rubies, sapphires, and crystals which resembled diamonds, but which were simply quartz. If the diamonds have already turned into worthless quartz, it will hardly do for those who have taken stock in the diamond mining companies to console themselves by faith in rubies and sapphires. There is no security that the latter will not turn into cheap agates and cornelias, and the whole story of the priceless gems of Arizona prove to be the result of ignorance and fraud. No one has yet explained why men who can pick up diamonds without number should content themselves with securing samples of the precious gems, and then proceed to form stock companies with the view of selling their invaluable possessions at a rate very far below the market price of a half dozen of their best gems.

The patent copper water-proof cartridges, which are now used in most breech-loading fire-arms, are admitted to be exceedingly useful for the purposes for which they were designed. It has, however, hitherto been supposed that they were fit for nothing else, and that to persons not possessed of fire-arms they were rather undesirable articles. A lady in Maine has, nevertheless, lately discovered that these cartridges are admirably adapted, in point of size and shape, to supply the place of pins for holding together frames of bedsteads. However plausible this discovery may seem, as yet it has not proved successful when put in practice. The discoverer undertook to put up her bedstead with cartridges, but on driving in the first cartridge with a hammer, was annoyed at finding the bedstead as well as her personal appearance greatly damaged by a sudden explosion. It is doubtful whether cartridges can be used successfully in this way, and at all events housekeepers should not adopt them until further experiments have been made.

San Francisco rejoiceth. The great Goat Island "job," of which the world has heard so much, has been abandoned, and the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad is to be fixed within the limits of the city by means of a bridge across the bay at Ravenswood. Now that the San Franciscans have gained their point, and triumphed over the Railroad Company, will they be so kind as to tell the world what they really think of the value of that heap of rocks called "Goat Island?" From what has been said and written, the outside world would be led to suppose that it was the most valuable of Uncle Sam's possessions, and that to dispose of it at any price would endanger the integrity, and jeopardize the future existence, of the United States as a nation. It is a matter of congratulation, however, despite all the humbug about this "Goat Island job," to find that there is one city in the country which is able to bring a gigantic railroad monopoly to terms. A little of the pluck and determination exhibited by the San Franciscans is greatly needed hereabouts.

What has been known for man years as "the great Oregon land case" has at last been decided by a jury in favor of one JOSEPH THOMAS, otherwise known as "Wrestling JOE," a person now almost one hundred years of age. It appears from the testimony given on the trial, that this JOE had married a Miss ELIZABETH CARUTHERS, in 1816, and that a son was the only issue of the union. A separation having occurred, either before or after his birth, Mrs. THOMAS emigrated to Portland, Oregon, where she resided until her death. The son grew to be a man, and engaged in land schemes which enabled him to acquire a handsome estate. At his death, being without heirs, the authorities seized everything that belonged to him, and were about to have a sale, when they were stopped by a lawyer named HANNAH, who had succeeded in discovering several of the kinsmen of the late Mr. THOMAS. Soon afterward, the old man, "Wrestling JOE," was found in a condition of abject misery, and his title to be the heir of his son was so satisfactorily proved that he was surrounded by speculators, and his claim purchased. Recently, a decision was given in favor of these persons, but as the property is valued at upwards of a million dollars, the original claimants continue the fight, which will very shortly be resumed in the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, poor old JOE has been provided with enough money to enable him to live in luxury for the remainder of his days. During the progress of the testimony a fact was developed which tells very well for Oregon: The estate now valued at a million was only worth forty thousand dollars in 1860.

The following is from the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Daily Journal*, Aug. 19:

> "The following little straws show how the wind is blowing in this city. We affectionately commend them to the consideration of our Greeley-minded friends. In May last, Messrs. DUNN & CASE sold daily an average of about 353 copies of the TIMES, 416 *Tribunes*, 150 *Worlds* and 600 *Heralds*. They now sell daily 645 TIMES, 272 *Tribunes*, and about the same number of *Worlds* and *Heralds* as formerly. Mr. E. D. DAVIS, of No. 30½ Morris-avenue, sells daily 25 *Tribunes*, 40 TIMES, 20 *Worlds*, 50 *Heralds*. The newsboys sell about 100 TIMES to every 50 *Tribunes*. You wouldn't think it, from the accounts received of the difficulty of securing *Tribunes* before they are all snatched up, but these are the 'facts and figures.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

The Musical Season—Signor Mario.

The readers of the TIMES will learn with pleasure that a series of performances by Signor Mario may be looked for during the Fall season. Signor Mario is to sail for this City early in September.

The Times in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Greeleyites of Danbury, Conn., are making a great "blow" of the strength of their party in the town; but it is a well-known fact that a NEW-YORK TIMES cannot be had an hour after the train arrives, while the *Tribune*, *Sun*, *World*, &c., can be had in quantities to suit purchasers. A news-agent there informed me that he couldn't keep up with the demand for the TIMES. Yours, CONNECTICUT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

A Large Attendance and Harmonious Organization—Stirring Addresses, and Grant and Wilson Warmly Indorsed.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Soldiers' Convention met in the Utica Opera-house at 8 P. M. On motion, Col. Willard Bullard, of New-York, was chosen temporary Chairman.

On taking the chair Col. Bullard addressed the Convention at some length, thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and declaring it to be the duty of the soldiers of the Union army to stand by their old commander, and to never agree to shake hands with the rebels over the chasm until they were willing to be loyal. He then referred to the disaffection in the Republican Party, and said there was no such disaffection among the soldiers.

The address was received with much enthusiasm, and when the name of Gen. Grant was mentioned the entire Convention rose to its feet and cheered heartily.

Col. A. D. Ketchum and Col. L. D. Dudley were chosen temporary Secretaries, and a Committee on Credentials was then appointed.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee on permanent officers of the Convention and a plan for permanent organization, to consist of eight, one from each Judicial district.

A member moved to make the Committee consist of one from each Congressional district. A discussion ensued, and it being intimated that there were not enough delegates present to select one from each Congressional district, the Chairman stated that the late trains had brought in a large number of delegates. Finally, the question was put on increasing the Committee to one from each Congressional district, and it was carried.

On motion of Col. Murray a committee of eight to report resolutions was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials then reported, when it was stated that forty-one out of the sixty-one counties of the State were represented.

On motion it was then decided to leave the choice of permanent Chairman to the Convention, and Major-Gen. George H. Sharpe, of New-York, was chosen.

Major Sharpe then addressed the Convention at much length, pointing out the duty of the soldiers of the Union in the coming crisis, invoking the honor of their old commander, and the welfare of their country.

The following dispatch was read, dated Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1872:

To the President of the Veterans' Convention, care L. D. Dudley, Bragg's Hotel:

Kind greetings to our old comrades. Am very sorry not to be able to be with you today. I wish you a happy reunion, and feel sure that the action of your Convention will be patriotic and wise.

Yours, in fidelity to the old flag,

A. E. BURNSIDE.

The Committee on Permanent Organizations was then named by the delegates from each Congressional district.

SPEECH OF GEN. VAN WYCK.

Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck was then introduced to the Convention by the Chairman, and he proceeded to speak of the political situation and the duty of the soldier. He criticised the new organization, which, he said, was sometimes called the Democratic Party. They want nothing said about the past. That was all very well. The man who steals, the incendiary, want nothing said about what they have done, but we cannot live and progress unless we look back at our history. The speaker proceeded at length to discuss the history of the Democratic Party, and criticised the conduct of that portion of the Republican Party calling themselves Liberal Republicans, in leaving the party with whom they had acted to perpetuate the Union.

This speech excited the greatest enthusiasm, and at its close three hearty cheers were given, and a band of music played Hail Columbia and the Star-spangled Banner.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Whereas, In 1868 the people of the United States, grateful to the distinguished soldier whose patriotism and generalship had brought peace to the country and discomfiture to her enemies, confident of his ability to preside over the nation in civil affairs as he had nobly led in our struggling against the rebellion, elected Ulysses S. Grant to the Presidency of the Republic;

Whereas, A convention of the people, with remarkable unanimity and enthusiasm, have placed the name of Gen. Grant again in nomination for President of the United States; and,

Whereas, We find marshaled on the side of an old commander in the present political contest the hosts who were true to the country in her darkest hours, contributing their means, their sympathies and their prayers, who never bowed the knee to the rebel power, nor in weakness and faint-heartedness trifled with the national honor while patriots were battling at the front to defend it, who know that eternal vigilance alone can preserve us from the restoration of rebels to power and place.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with that political party which has among its most earnest supporters the Tammany Democracy and the Kuklux Klan. That we discover in the present remarkable alliance between the enemies of republican institutions and the followers of Horace Greeley an attempt to wrest the Government from the control of men of tried and undoubted loyalty.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nominees of the Republican Party for President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them our most earnest support. We believe that the man who led us to victory and the one who watched over us from his place as Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and so carefully guarded our interests, are the best men to rely on for justice to our maimed comrades and the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in our late struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we are in full sympathy and harmony with the Republican State Convention about to assemble, and hereby pledge ourselves to give to the ticket it may nominate the same earnest support we gave to our imperiled country in her hour of danger.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposition to establish a Soldiers' Home in this State, wherein the weary, worn and broken-down soldier may find a resting-place in his declining years, and that we pledge our earnest support to measures looking to an appropriation by the State through which the house may be fully and permanently established.

Resolved, That the soldiers' and sailors' organizations for each Congressional district are hereby requested to appoint three special delegates or representatives to the Pittsburg Convention, to be held on the 17th of September, and all the soldiers and sailors of the State are requested to attend that Convention in a body.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

GEN. WOODFORD'S REMARKS.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was then introduced to the Convention, and was received with three hearty cheers. Gen. Woodford addressed the Convention. He said that on this occasion the soldiers ought to be here and nowhere else. As for the reconciliation so much spoken of, he said the soldiers of the Union wanted it and would struggle for it; but they wanted it based on justice so that it might be lasting. He said the honor of their old commander had been assailed; and then proceeded to speak of the character of Gen. Grant, alluding to a number of instances of his honor and unselfishness, his honorable action in returning to Gen. Sherman his protest against his (Grant's) action, and his acknowledgment to Thomas after he had moved out from Nashville that he (Thomas) was right and he (Grant) was wrong. The speaker then proceeded to speak of the duty of the soldiers, and declared that they would now again fight it out on the line they had adopted.

ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization of the Convention reported a number of Vice-Presidents, and also a number of Secretarys, which report was agreed to. Also a resolution that a State Central Committee be appointed, to consist of one from each Congressional District, to have entire charge of the State organization, which was agreed to. The districts were, on motion, filled as far as it was possible to-night, as follows:

Second, Wm. A. Rowan; Third, E. C. Robinson; Fifth, Capt. John E. Dowley; Sixth, Capt. Chester D. Southworth; Seventh, Gen. James C. Pinckney; Eighth, Major Wm. H. Carss; Ninth, Col. Geo. F. Hopper; Tenth, Col. A. P. Ketchum; Twelfth, Capt. J. D. Mater; Fourteenth, Gen. George H. Sharpe; Fifteenth, Maj. Robert K. Oliver; Nineteenth, Col. D. F. Ritchie; Twentieth, Capt. Fox; Twenty-first, Gen. J. E. Curtis; Twenty-second, John Beatie; Twenty-fourth, Capt. John E. North; Twenty-seventh, Capt. E. B. Geer; Twenty-ninth, Capt. Henry R. Curtiss; Thirtieth, Samuel W. ——; Thirty-first, Capt. Wm. J. Morgan.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH'S ADDRESS.

E. Delafield Smith was then called on and addressed the Convention at some length, chiefly on the recognition due the soldiers who fought for the perpetuation of the Union. He said that they were now called on to forget the great battles of the rebellion, and said, moreover, that when they were forgotten then Horace Greeley would be elected President, and not till then.

The Convention then adjourned.

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

Fences, Trees and Buildings Taken up and Carried Away—One Person Killed.

KINGSTON, Aug. 20.—A terrific hurricane swept over a portion of the town of Wawarsing on Friday between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., taking a narrow strip near Lackawack. It mowed down all before it, trees, fences and buildings being taken up and carried away like feathers. The barn of W. H. Wager was struck and completely demolished. Three boys taking shelter from the storm were in it at the time, and one named John Cove was killed by the falling building. He was heard to say, "I am hurt," and died immediately. The other lads escaped uninjured.

Other very extensive damage was done, barns and out-houses being blown over, and many tons of hay and grain were destroyed. The typhoon passed so near Wager's house that a pear-tree shading it was twisted off its roots and carried a considerable distance. A sleigh was lifted by the wind, the iron work was bent and twisted as if by herculean hands, and the box carried half a mile. The hurricane passed toward Cape Pond in a southerly direction, causing a large amount of damage.

OSWEGO.

The Second Annual Convention of Singers of Central and Northern New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The second annual convention of singers of Central and Northern New-York commenced its session in this city this morning, under the excellent supervision of Mr. Jno. G. Parkhurst. A large chorus has been organized, and it promises to do effective work. Much enthusiasm is noticeable among the many visitors, as well as among the home talent. Two grand concerts will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings, at which Mme. Rudersdorf and other celebrated singers from abroad will participate.

CUBA.

The American and English Consuls Gathering Testimony for the Tribunal of Arbitration.

HAVANA, Aug. 19, via KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 20.—American Consul Hall, and English Consul Dunlap are busily engaged in hunting up testimony regarding the Alabama claims, which is to be submitted to the Geneva Arbitrators by telegraph. The Stonewall Jackson case, the first captures by the Sumter, and the first trips of blockade runners are the principal cases of investigation.

Vilamil, the new Intendente of the Island, and Perez, Riva, the new Governor, arrived on Saturday.

It is reported that the last Spanish steamer brought $300,000 from the Porto Rico Treasury.

The Spanish frigate Isabel will convoy the iron-clad Arapiles from Martinique to New-York, where her screw will be repaired.

A motion has been made in the Board of Aldermen that one or two of their members be present at the payment of the salaries of the day and night police at the beginning of every month. The policemen are compelled to receive their money personally and sign their receipts in the presence of the Commissioners. The Aldermen consider the proposed change necessary in view of recent events. Hitherto the Governor and Chief of Police have made out the payrolls.

An Effort to Enlist Men for the Cuban Army, in Montreal.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20.—An Ottowa correspondent of the Toronto *Leader* says there is some foundation for the rumor that Cuban agents are at work in Montreal, endeavoring to enlist men to serve in the Cuban Army. The Government have been apprised of the fact, and will issue a proclamation warning Her Majesty's subjects against the enlistment of persons for service with the insurgents of Cuba, or fitting out vessels for any such purpose.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New-England Fair—Specimens of Farm Stock from British America.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 20.—The entries for the New-England Fair, particularly in the stock department, are unusually large at this early date. Already about three hundred head of cattle have been entered, among which are some of the best breeds in New-England. H. M. Corcoran, the most successful breeder in British America, will send from Montreal his famous breed of Ayrshires for exhibition. Among the horses entered are Young Morrell, Waco Prince, Blackstone, Fearnaught, and other well-known stallions, with a large number of their stock. The exhibition promises to be superior to any ever held by the Society. About $60,000 has been expended in building additional stalls and pens, and the grounds are now in complete order. The track has been put in good condition and is pronounced to be one of the best half-mile tracks in New-England. The entries for the stock as well as for trotting horses will close on the 20th inst.

The North Atlantic Squadron and Rear-Admiral Green.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Green assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron today, and raised his flag upon the flag-ship of the Squadron, the Worcester, lying off the Navy-yard. The flag was saluted by Rear-Admiral Steedman, in command of this station, with 13 guns, to which the Worcester replied with a similar salute. The Worcester will probably sail next week for the head-quarters of the North Atlantic Squadron.

RHODE ISLAND.

Burglary and Attempted Outrage and Murder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—The house of Job F. Angell, an old and wealthy citizen of North Providence, was entered by two negroes between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Angell's daughter, Mrs. Francis M. Brown, of Brooklyn, was first awakened, and made the outcry, when one of the negroes beat her in the face shockingly, and attempted to choke her to silence. Mrs. Angell, an old lady, heard the alarm, and went to her daughter's assistance, when one of the robbers shot her with a pistol, the ball passing through the breast and through the fleshy part of the arm. Mr. Angell, who is partially a cripple, raised a cry to have his gun brought, when the robbers fled without any plunder. Neither of the ladies are fatally injured.

MISSOURI.

An Alleged Kuklux Murder in Reynolds County.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Advices from Southeast Missouri state that Marion Weeks, the Postmaster at Rice Hill, Reynolds County, was shot and killed by an unknown party on Saturday last, while watering his horse in Black River. The assassin was concealed in the brush on the bank of the river. It is alleged this is another Kuklux case, it being asserted that Weeks was murdered because he had given information to United States Commissioner Sewort, at Ironton, regarding certain persons implicated in the whipping of Rev. Mr. Callahan some weeks ago. No arrests have yet been made.

MARYLAND.

Death of a Distinguished Clergyman of the M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, a distinguished and eloquent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for a long time connected with the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, and recently an editorial writer for the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, died yesterday at his residence, in Harford County, Maryland, aged fifty-nine.

CALIFORNIA.

Matilda Heron and the Henry Byrne Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Matilda Heron-Byrne-Stoepel has applied for recognition as widow of Henry Byrne, deceased, and asked the Probate Court to allow her $200 per month from the estate, pending the final settlement of the case. She was in Court yesterday, and vehemently denied ever having been divorced from Byrne, claiming that she left him on account of her religion, and married Stoepel under the impression that Byrne had obtained a divorce from her. Mr. Carpenter, an executor under the will, denied that she was the legal wife of the deceased, and claims that the debts due will absorb nearly the entire estate.

Arrival of Prof. Agassiz from the Mexican Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Prof. Agassiz telegraphs from San Diego that he will arrive here on the steamer Hassler on Thursday or Friday. The party are in good health and made valuable explorations along the Mexican coast.

Base-Ball—Defeat of the Mutuals by the Baltimoreans.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—The fifth game of the championship series was played between the Mutual and Baltimore Base-ball Clubs today. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimore	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	—11
Mutual	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	— 5

NOTES.

The games between the Bostons and Forest Citys at Cleveland, on Saturday and Monday, are described as being on both sides "absolutely the worst ever played anywhere." The Forest City nine, as reorganized, is as follows: Pratt, p.; Hastings, c.; Simmons, 1st b.; White, 2d b.; Sutton, 3d b.; Holdsworth, s. s.; Pabor, l. f.; Allison, c. f.; Wolters, r. f.

On Friday next the Mutuals play the Resolutes, at Waverley, N. J.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, visit New-York during next week, playing the Mutuals, Eckfords and Atlantics.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Two Republican Mass-Meetings at Greensburg—Large and Enthusiastic Gatherings of Citizens, Day and Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—The Republicans of Westmoreland held a Grant ratification meeting today at the Court-house.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting was held during the afternoon, and was presided over by Mr. T. F. Gallagher. The Court-room was filled, and the audience was attentive, earnest and enthusiastic.

It was arranged that Hon. John Scott, United States Senator, should be orator of the day, but an important cause in which he is counsel prevented his attendance. His place was supplied by Ex-Gov. Pollock, who made an eloquent and argumentative speech.

GOV. POLLOCK'S ADDRESS.

He stated that at no time since the war were the issues more important than those involved in this campaign. Speaking of the nomination of Greeley, he said that if a few months ago the honest Democrats of Westmoreland County had been told that Greeley would be their candidate, they would have said, in the language of the Scripture, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing"—and yet the dog did it. If ever a great party had been transferred by secret intrigues, the Democratic Party had thus been bartered at Cincinnati. History furnished no parallel to it. If the Democrats voted as a party for Greely there would not be a vestige of their organization left; but if they waited for the nominees of the Louisville Convention, they could preserve at least an honest remnant of their party.

Alluding to the canvass in Pennsylvania, Gov. Pollock said: "Two things are certain, first, Pennsylvanians are just as sure to go for Grant and Wilson as if the election had taken place and the majority been announced. (Applause.) Second, despite all the alleged dissatisfaction despite all opposition, Gen. Hartranft would be elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October. (Loud applause.) He said he had been over a great portion of the State, and especially in those counties where Greeley was reported to be strong, and he was able to say, on unmistakable evidence, that the Liberals had simply been playing a very silly game of brag, and had been making sweeping assertions for which there were not the slightest grounds. The speaker then put it strongly to the Democrats of Westmoreland, as to whether they were going to indorse all Greeley had said of their party by voting for him. If they claimed that Greeley had simply slandered them, then "how could they honestly vote for a slanderer, or one who had never retracted his calumnies?"

The Administration of President Grant was discussed, and defended as the best which the country had had for half a century. The vagarist of Greeley, especially on finance, were set forth and the disastrous results of a forced resumption of specie payments depicted.

Gen. Hancock, of Maryland, was to have followed, but the Court convened immediately after Gov. Pollock concluded, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SECOND MEETING.

In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession and a large open-air meeting, which was addressed by Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. R. C. Shannon, W. T. Haines, Esq., and others.

The Republicans of Westmoreland are united and confident, and promise to reduce the Democratic majority four or five hundred votes. Hon. N. W. Taylor, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, is confident of election.

A Greeley Fizzle at Norristown—No Chance for the Tammany Candidate in that Section.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 20.—The meeting of Democrats and Liberals held here this evening, was attended by about 100 persons. Congressman Acker and B. M. Markley Boyer, Ex-Congressman, made enthusiastic Greeley tirades, conceding his election and rehearsing well-worn sentiments. There was very little expression of enthusiasm, and the meeting was a poorly-organized farce. There is no chance for the ticket in this section, and Boyer's speeches are made for the purpose of exciting a favorable impression and the improvement of his prospect for a return to Congress, to which it is thought he has sanguine aspirations.

THE KUKLUX.

The Order at Work in Missouri—Murder of an Unoffending Man in Reynolds County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Another victim has fallen in Reynolds County by the murderous bullets of Kuklux assassins. Last Saturday, Marion Weeks, an estimable young man, twenty-two years of age, the only support of an aged mother, was shot near Centreville by a band of assassins lodged in the underbrush on the banks of Black River. Mr. Weeks was watering a horse at the ford, in company with a young man named Davis, when a bullet sped from a rifle into the heart of the man, whose only crime had been loyalty to the old flag and the Republican Party. Some weeks since, Rev. Thos. Callahan was whipped in the same locality, and driven from the county by the rebel authorities. Young Weeks gave evidence lately, it seems, against the cowards who scourged Callahan, and now, poor boy, he sleeps beneath the sod for his testimony in behalf of justice. Thus one by one is threatened, whipped and killed under the State laws of Missouri, while our so-called Liberal Governor proclaims "Peace, peace," when there is no peace. Missouri has suffered more humiliating outrages since the inauguration of Gratz Brown than ever fell to her lot before. Theft, arson and murder have become so common that we naturally look at the morning papers for Kuklux outrages on loyal citizens. A brighter day is dawning, however. The good people of the State are becoming alarmed, and when the political tattoo is sounded on the 5th of next November, Brown, Schurz, Blair and their Kuklux allies will sleep forever in the grave of oblivion. Missouri is not rightly understood by our sister States in regard to her Republican strength. In the bolt of 1870 forty-three Republican papers in the State advocated the election of Brown. Now forty-two are supporting Grant and Wilson, and only one, the *Westleiche Post*, (Schurz's paper,) stands recreant. The so-called Liberals of this State at present do not amount to one per cent. of the party. They are not a drop in the bucket of Kuklux Democrats, and scarcely give coloring to the old boast. The Republican Party is more firmly united this day in Missouri than for twelve years, and we expect to bury the Democracy beneath a majority of 20,000 in the coming fight.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican State Convention—Return of Gen. Hawley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 20.—The State Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket meets to-morrow morning. The following gentlemen were named this evening among delegates and at the head-quarters of the State Central Committee: Henry Furnham, of New-Haven; Austin Dunham, of Hartford; Charles Blueidel, of Waterbury; Henry P. Haven, of New-London; Lorenzo Blackstone, of Norwich, and Dudley R. Wheeler, of North Stonington. Mr. Lucius Briggs, of Thompson, is also warmly spoken of. The Chairman will probably be John L. Houston, of Enfield. The greatest good feeling prevails among delegates, and there is but one opinion among them, and that is that Grant will be successful in the State. Gen. Hawley, editor of the Hartford *Courant*, returned from Europe yesterday and at once fell into line as a vigorous worker. He was made delegate for Hereford in the Convention, and was seized upon by the committees of various towns as a speaker at Grant meetings. He will take the stump through this State next month.

ILLINOIS.

A Daring Break from Jail—Four Robbers Make Good Their Escape—The Texas Cattle Fever.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—A bold escape from the County Jail was made between 11 and 12 o'clock last night by four young men, three of whom were awaiting trial for robbery, and the other serving out a two years' term for attempting to kill a policeman. The prisoners had been supplied by friends outside with revolvers. One of them, who was allowed the privilege of the corridors, obtained possession of the cell keys while the Deputy Jailer in charge was sitting outside the jail, and liberated his friends. When the jailer came in he was confronted by the four men, who presented their cocked revolvers at his head and demanded the keys to the outer door. Resistance was useless and the jailor gave up the keys, and the prisoners unlocked the door and walked off. They are all well known to the police, and will probably be recaptured.

It is reported that the Texas cattle fever has appeared among some of the herds in Sangamon and Morgan Counties, Illinois, and although as yet the disease does not appear to have spread, the circumstance has caused quite a panic among stock men.

The boiler of Barnett & Son's flouring-mill at Winnamac, Ind., exploded yesterday, instantly killing the engineer, named Koutts, and injuring another man, whose name is not given.

VERMONT.

A Great Republican Demonstration in Rutland—Speeches, Torch-Light Processions and Increased Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 20.—Rutland today has had such a Republican demonstration as has not been seen, perhaps, with one exception, in Vermont, anywhere, for many years. In war times there were war-meetings in which the unanimous and harmonious loyalty of the State found expression, but they were not partisan in any noticeable degree, and were not held for political purposes. The meeting today and to-night has been thoroughly political character, and accompanied by such demonstrations as have been common in other States where there was more need of awakening enthusiasm as a political force.

At 12, 1 and 2 o'clock, Grant and Wilson Clubs came in from the surrounding towns on special trains. At 2½ o'clock a procession was formed, in which were at least 1,000 Republicans connected with Grant and Wilson organizations.

The procession proceeded to the park where, after pleasant formalities of welcome, an immense crowd was addressed by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts.

DR. LORING'S ADDRESS.

The doctor spoke about two hours. He took the ground that the contest now in progress was an extension of that began when Grant was nominated at Chicago, and the end of Johnson's Administration. The country was in more trouble and confusion than at any time before. Even during the war the policy of the Republican Party was subverted. An attempt had been made to surrender the country into the hands of disloyal men. There was only one man on whom the Republican Party looked in that crisis. That man was Gen. Grant. Dr. Loring recounted the policy of the Chicago platform, claimed that all its pledges had been fulfilled, and because President Grant had been foremost of all men in fidelity to the declarations of that platform, he had been renominated at Philadelphia on a still more advanced platform than that adopted at Chicago.

The speech of Dr. Loring made a deep impression and he had an enthusiastic reception.

Gen. R. S. Tuthill, of Tennessee, followed in a brief speech, showing that Southern Democrats took Greeley simply in hopes to restore their old power.

Col. Allanson Allan was the president of the day.

In the evening the Town Hall was crowded to hear Hon. A. L. Miner and Dr. Loring. Nearly two thousand were in the Hall, and out of doors there was a still larger meeting, which was addressed by Gen. Tuthill and Hon. Walter C. Dunton, Col. W. F. Vessey, President of the Rutland Club, presiding.

A torch-light procession was formed, and paraded the principal streets with bands of music.

There were three or four times as many torches in procession as the Greeleyites were able to muster in Washington two weeks ago. The *Herald* office was finely illuminated, and it was serenaded during the evening by the Burlington Band.

This (Rutland County) is said to be the stronghold of Greeleyism, in this State. The Republican majority has been about 4,000 heretofore. If a full vote can be brought out no decrease of majority is conceded. Luckily for the Republican cause, Kilpatrick and some of his fellows have been up this way, talking as though they expected Vermont to vote for Greeley. In this way they have aroused a spirit which will do more to insure the old majority than the Grant orators could have done in all Summer. It is simply a question here whether the majority shall be that usually given in the State elections, though the popular feeling is determined to show something of a gain.

THE NEWPORT REGATTA.

The Long-Talked-of Challenge Race Won by Tidal Wave.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The challenge race between the Madgie, Commodore Loper's yacht, and the Tidal Wave, owned by Ex-Commodore Voorhis, came off today. Much interest was manifested in the race, which has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest by the whole squadron. The morning dawned as fair as could be desired, and everything gave promise of an interesting race. The course was the same as yesterday, viz.: from an imaginary line from the Dumplings to Fort Adams, thence to and around a buoy, anchored off Block Island.

At 11 o'clock they got under way, but it was some little time before they passed out by the fort. The time of starting was as follows:

THE START.

	H.	M.	S.
Madgie	11	52	14.
Tidal Wave	11	53	51.

The wind was fair and the Tidal Wave started after the Madgie, and also outsailed her to the buoy and turned it ahead, as will be seen below. Turning Block Island buoy they stood:

	H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	2	7	10
Madgie	2	35	10

The tide was very strong, setting to the eastward, which prevented the Madgie from making any faster progress, and the wind, also, was very light.

On the homeward trip, the wind was ahead, and the Tidal Wave got becalmed near Point Judith, which enabled the Madgie to come up close to her; but as luck would have it, a breeze sprung up from the eastward, and both yachts, after making a home tack to south-south-east, were enabled to fetch into the harbor in the following order:

ARRIVAL HOME.

	H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	5	23	4
Madgie	5	28	25
Actual time of race, Tidal Wave	5	29	13
Actual time of race, Madgie	5	36	11
Difference	00	6	58
Tidal Wave wins by	00	00	28

Tidal Wave allowed 6 minutes 20 seconds.

Other than its being a close race, there was not much interest manifested, and the fact that the Tidal Wave was the first yacht to win the same cup which she wins today, two years ago, when it was presented by Commodore Bennett. The Madgie won it last year.

The race for the Newport prizes will be sailed to-morrow. The course will be from Brenton's Reef Light-ship to Sow and Pigs Light-ship and return. The fleet will make a flying start across an imaginary line between light-ship and buoy on Brenton's Reef. The race is to be sailed without time allowances, and the prizes will be awarded to the yacht making the race in the shortest time in each class. The prizes are given by the citizens and visitors, and will be one for schooners and the other for sloops.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic and the New-England States; areas of rain have prevailed from Florida to Southern Louisiana, thence northward to the lakes; clear weather very generally; partly cloudy weather over New-York and New-England; the barometer is probably lowest over the North-west, where fresh to brisk southerly to easterly winds have prevailed.

PROBABILITIES.

South-easterly to south-westerly winds and generally clear weather for the New-England and Middle States; easterly to southerly winds for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with probably areas of rain along the coast of the latter; southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, increasing to brisk southerly winds, and cloudiness from Missouri to Michigan and Minnesota, with very probable areas of rain.

The Mace-O'Baldwin Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A large crowd of sporting men left by the 11:40 o'clock train to-night, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Pittsburg, from which place they will cross into Virginia, where the fight between Mace and O'Baldwin will take place. Ropes and all the necessary apparatus went with the party.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERY

Interesting Details of the Operations of the Adroit Burglars—The Results of Two Months' Secret Labor.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday are filled with details of the bold and successful robbery of the Third National Bank of that city, between the close of business on Saturday and daylight of Monday. The *American* says:

"On the 15th of June two prepossessing-looking young men, apparently Englishmen, rented from Jno. S. Gittings, Esq., the lower floor of his building, adjoining the bank on the north side, ostensibly for the purpose of conducting a grain and commission business, paying three months' rent ($650) in advance. They furnished the office in good style, and to all appearance were doing a thriving and legitimate business. It now turns out that the ostensible business of the firm, which went under the name of Stabler & Co., was merely a blind, and their real object was to rob their neighbors, the Third National Bank. The watchman of the bank, Michael Barnett, was on duty at night, but so adroitly and noiselessly was their work conducted that no sound—not the slightest—was heard. In the back private office of the building occupied by the burglars, in the side wall toward the bank, the robbers commenced operations by breaking away the wall at a point about three feet from the floor, making an opening about four feet square, through six courses of brick-work, until they arrived at the iron wall of the bank vault. It being necessary to proceed very cautiously and quietly with this work, no doubt many weeks were occupied in its prosecution, as all the surroundings show. The robbers had laid off the size of the opening, and had provided a large cotton cloth, which they seem, between the intervals of their operations, to have pasted securely over the breach in the wall, as the cloth was found with the evident marks of paste or mucilage, and the edges of the wall around the breach were also similarly marked. Over all this, as a further concealment, a very large map had been hung. The evident care with which all the broken plaster and bricks had been removed from the locality, confirm the theory that the work of breaking through the bank wall was a very tedious affair, and must have been in progress for a long time. The private office was entirely shut off from the street by a thick wall and closed doors, but was lighted by a large window which looked out upon the yard of a small house on Second-street, which is occupied as a small refreshment saloon.

An examination of the premises occupied by Stabler & Co. yesterday morning showed clearly that they must have been thorough masters of their business. Well satisfied with their gains, they could well afford to cast aside their implements as something with which they cared not to hamper their movements, hence they left behind all their tools, some of them very delicate and valuable, which were contained in a very small leather satchel. The tools used are of the finest steel, and exhibit a wonderful nicety of workmanship. A nest of files, evidently never having been used, ranged in size from the eighth of an inch in thickness to the regular triangular-shaped implement. At the Marshal's office last night one of the smaller files was brought to bear upon a bar of iron one and a half inch in thickness, and in half a minute's time the bar was cut into to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. Then there were augurs, without handles, a powerful brace of peculiar workmanship, several ingenious tools for enlarging holes in iron, three short pieces of rubber tubing, at the end of one piece was a small silver-plated perforated cap, and which upon being unscrewed was found to be filled with raw cotton. This tubing was something new to the detectives, they being unable to assign it to any duty within the range of a burglar's exploits.

In boring the holes through the iron sheathing surrounding the vault the burglars had erected a framework of wood, the back of which was a piece of timber about eleven feet in length with both ends muffled with muslin. This piece of timber was braced against the wall and directly over the hole leading to the vault, and placing one of the drills in the centre of the timber and the bit against the iron plate the burglars had a leverage sufficient to cope with iron of any thickness. This drill could not be found yesterday, and as it must have been a weighty article the detectives are puzzled to know what disposition was made of it by the burglars after they had finished their work.

The robbers were very neat workmen. The carpet in their private office where they broke through the wall was scarcely soiled. A cotton cloth had been spread down before the aperture, upon which they neatly caught all the dust and dirt. The bricks appear to have been carefully stored away out of sight as fast as removed, while they placed the dirt in some of the many table-drawers about the place, thus managing to keep things snug and tidy in case any prying eyes should chance to get a peep at their field of operations during the day. There is a capacious vault in the front office, and in this they stored the *débris* of their own and their neighbors' walls, as they patiently picked it away. A good square cart-load and more of bricks were piled up in this vault. The vault of the bank, which the burglars finally invaded, was constructed in the ordinary manner, but not very substantially. It was constructed of hard-burnt brick laid in strong cement, with a casing of boiler-iron half an inch in thickness. This structure was built close up to the bank wall on the north side, which made, with the wall of Gittings & Co.'s building, in which the robbers had located themselves, a combined wall of thirty-nine inches in thickness.

THE SAFES.

The bank vault was supplied with a large Lilly safe, divided into three compartments. The middle compartment of this was used by the Cashier for bonds, &c. The compartment on the left-hand side was used by the Paying Teller. These two compartments were completely cleaned out by the robbers, with the exception of about $2,000 in fractional notes and a large amount of certificates of various stocks, which the thieves cast aside. The right-hand compartment of the safe was made use of by the Receiving Teller for the city exchange lists, amounting to $107,000. This was untouched. There was also a Miller safe in the vault, which stood in the south side of the apartment. This safe contained the bills receivable, amounting to $838,000. This safe was not invaded, and its contents are therefore all secure. The robbers, in forcing the Lilly safe, seem to have pursued this process: One of those powerful jack-screws, which are used in lifting wrecked locomotives, was placed under the knob of the lock, and the lever turned until it was broken off; then the screw was placed in a horizontal position and braced against a safe which was standing on the opposite side of the vault, and the shaft being placed against the broken lock, it was forced in. The door was opened, and one of the compartments of the safe was rifled of its contents. A cast-iron plate, one inch in thickness, was then broken through, apparently with a sledge hammer, and the second compartment was open to the burglars. This plate could not have been broken except by hard blows many times repeated. The other operations might have been conducted with comparatively little noise.

LOSS OF THE BANK.

The actual loss of the bank in cash and securities is as follows:

Greenbacks and national bank notes	$57,000
Bonds, railroad and governments	13,000
Total loss of the bank	$70,000

It was supposed at first to be much more than this, but some bonds that were thought to have been stolen were found later in the day among the mass of papers strewn about the vault. The cash stolen was a portion of the reserve fund of the bank. Fortunately about $130,000 of the bank's reserve was in New-York in the hands of the Union National Bank, the redeeming agent of the Third National, and thus escaped.

The surplus and undivided profits of the bank amount to $88,000, which we are glad to know more than covers the present loss of the institution, so that its soundness is not in the slightest degree impaired by this disaster, and under the energetic management of its officers and Directors, the business of the Third National will go on as usual.

LOSS OF DEPOSITORS.

In this, as in all other banks, the custom has prevailed of extending to depositors the accommodation of placing their private boxes containing bonds and other valuable securities and papers in the bank vault for safe-keeping. Of course the bank assumed no responsibility for the safe custody of such deposits, and the losses fall entirely upon the owners. The numerous tin boxes placed in the vault in this way received full attention from the robbers. They were passed through the opening into their office, where the money they found was duly cleaned out. Some of these receptacles contained large amounts in railroad, Government and other bonds, and from the best information we can obtain the amount of negotiable securities thus lost will not fall short of $150,000, and may go much higher. Some reports, indeed, represent the money value of the bonds thus lost at not less than $500,000, but we are satisfied that this is a greatly exaggerated view of the matter.

Among the losses sustained by such depositors we have heard of the following: Miss Bainbridge, of Louisville, Ky., a relative of Thomas Y. Canby, of this city, had at the bank for safe-keeping $75,000 in Louisville Water Board coupon bonds. The owner, who was in the city, called at the bank this morning and had dispatches sent to New-York to advertise the bonds, giving their numbers.

A. M. Carter, Esq., cashier, lost $8,000 in Northern Central Railroad bonds and $2,000 in North-western Virginia Railroad bonds.

Mr. N. B. Medairy, the paying teller of the bank, also loses about $5,000 in five-twenty bonds.

There are many other reported losses which we have not been able to verify, but we append the names of the owners as they appeared upon the bonds:

E. P. Small & Co., Hollingshead, Spedden & Co., P. S. Chappelle, Louis Decormus, John T. Scott, C. R. W. & Co., George A. Mills, P. B. Association, and a box belonging to Mrs. Samuel Townsend.

THE PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

Michael Burnett, private watchman at the bank, states that his duties are to be at the bank at the closing hour each day and remain there until 8 o'clock the next morning, at which hour he is relieved by the officers of the institution. On Sundays he is only absent from the bank long enough to indulge in his meals, and the general impression is that the safe in the vault was broken open while he was at tea, as, had he been in the bank when the safe-door was broken by the tremendous force of the jack-screw he would undoubtedly have heard the crash of the iron. At night he rested upon a settee, (devoid of mattress,) and which was placed immediately against the south side of the vault, and even in this close proximity to the robbers he detected no unusual sound, showing conclusively that the workers in the vault were extremely cautious in their movements, and that they had confederates on the outside of the building to give timely warning of danger. Burnett at one time was on the police force, and was regarded as an active and very efficient officer, and his recommendations were so satisfactory that the officers of the bank freely gave him the position of night watchman when he made his application for the same.

THE LESSEE'S ACCOUNT.

The *Gazette* supplies the following: "Col. John S. Gittings, owner of the building in which the burglars operated, states that on the 1st of June he rented the place to a man giving the name of E. Washburn, at the rate of $2,500 per annum, and that Washburn paid the first quarter's rent in advance, and he intended making some more inquiries about Washburn before he signed the contract. He said that Washburn called several times for the contract, but always when he (Col. Gittings) was out. Washburn was an elegant looking man, of medium height and stature, and of the most prepossessing and gentlemanly appearance. He made the most favorable impression on Col. Gittings, who called to see how his tenant was getting on. He was cordially received, and was pleased to see that elegant carpets, desks, &c., had been purchased, indicative of the wealth of the new firm. The partner of Washburn was busy adding up long and formidable columns of figures with such rapidity that Col. Gittings could not but think what a fine bank clerk he would make. The Colonel suggested that, as the windows were low, it would be safer to have curtains at the front windows, as he had been robbed once by parties going from the outside where money had been placed. They thanked him for the suggestion, and had the curtains put up at once. On Friday Washburn sent for Mr. Sauerberg, the agent of Col. Gittings, and stated he wished the cellar cleaned out, as the Police had complained. Mr. Sauerberg promised to attend to it in eight or ten days, and the tenant seemed satisfied. Washburn told Col. Gittings that the firm would, in addition to the brokerage business, go into the banking business, and the revelation of this causes a pleasant smile to mount the countenance of the venerable bank President. It is supposed that they did their work in day time, relying upon the noise to deaden the sound of their labors, and this supposition would seem to be confirmed by a statement made that, on Sunday week last, Mr. Joseph Manning, a clerk, heard a noise while in the bank, and his companion, Mr. G. W. Hussel, runner for the bank, took the precaution to arm himself with a revolver and search the vault. All was found as safe as usual, however, and nothing new occurred till Saturday last, when Mr. Canby, a director, also heard a noise, but concluded it was from a distillery near by.

Delegates to the Utica Convention.

The following are additional names of delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica today:

Albany County.—First District, William Loucks, Charles E. Deitz, John M. Harris. Fourth District, Rodney Wilcox, John Crandell, William Anderson.

Allegany County.—R. L. Colwell, Isaac Prosser, Rufus Scott, D. P. Richardson, J. Allen.

Cayuga County.—First District, George W. W. Foot, P. J. Nellis, Stephen Gutchers, Isaac Van Doren.

Columbia County.—First District, Peter S. Wynkoop, Peter Mesick, Stephen W. Ham. Second District, Wright W. Barnes, J. T. Shufeit, Elisha W. Bushnell.

Cortland County.—Hiram Whittmarsh, George W. Phillips, Chauncey Keator, A. G. Smith.

Erie County.—Fourth District, A. B. Williams, Charles E. Clarke, L. A. Parker. Fifth District, Lyman Oatman, Mark Whiting, O. H. Soule.

Essex County.—Wendell Lansing, Oliver Abel, Jr., C. H. Delano.

Herkimer County.—Amos H. Prescott, E. C. Rice, S. R. Milington, E. Roach, J. H. Weatherwax.

Livingston County.—Matthew Wiard, J. W. Wadsworth, Elijah Young, R. F. McMillian.

Madison County.—First District, J. W. Lippitt, W. F. Bonney, E. W. Brown.

Monroe County.—First District, Harrison A. Lyon, William P. Chase, Samuel Pierce. Third District, H. P. Norton, John H. Martindale, William B. Arnold.

Oneida County.—First District, Samuel J. Look, Charles S. Symonds, George W. Chadwick. Second District, S. Campbell, James C. Knox, J. S. Avery. Third District, Selden Haynes, H. S. Starke, P. C. Costello. Fourth District, William A. Adams, Delos A. Crane, Henry McCluskey.

Ontario County.—First District, George B. Dusenberry, James B. Gardner, Thomas J. Lyman.

Queens County.—First District, J. Birdsall, Isaac H. Cocks.

Rockland County.—A. L. Christie, E. B. Johnson.

Schenectady County.—A. McOmber, W. J. Van Horne, Walter Bradshaw.

Seneca County.—James Jones, P. V. Bodine, E. J. Schoonmaker, S. G. Hadley.

Ulster County.—W. H. Romeyn, S. L. Stebbins, W. V. B. Phelps.

Washington County.—First District, A. H. Tanner, Mr. Buckley, Capt. Hayes.

Wayne County.—First District, A. P. Crafts, John Vandenburg, John H. Camp.

Westchester County.—First District, G. A. Henshaw, James L. Wells, Ethan Flagg. Second District, W. H. Robertson, E. R. Phelps, John Fowler.

Chautauqua County.—Second District—L. S. Bailey, W. McKinstry, A. J. Phillips, H. O. Lakin.

Orleans County.—E. L. Pitts, Gideon Randall, Waldo Joslyn, George W. Potter.

Rensselaer County.—B. H. Hall, Robert W. Rankin, C. L. McArthur, Samuel W. French, S. V. R. Miller, M. F. White, A. N. Tucker, E. B. Chase, R. Y. Derrick.

Tompkins County.—Harmon Camp, J. H. Selkreg, Nelson Stephens, J. W. Dwight.

Yates County.—George P. Lord, George Bank, H. Steuble.

The Georgia Democratic Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—The straight Democratic Convention was held here today. Twenty-two counties out of 136 were represented. Delegates were appointed to the Louisville Convention, and Hon. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, was declared the preference of the Convention for President.

Avoid Mosquito Bites.

Splendid net and lace canopies at real bargains.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
—Advertisement. No. 809 Broadway.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.*—Advertisement.*

"I FEEL THAT MY COMFORT DEPENDS upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by Druggists.*—Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.*—Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25, and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

A Very Useful and Effective Medicine for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c., is Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, as it checks these complaints promptly, and exerts a healing and soothing effect on the bowels. One of my children when suffering from Diarrhea, was relieved thoroughly by this medicine, after a few doses, and from my own experience, I have reason to speak with great confidence about it.*—W. A. Weaver, writing from Reem's Creek, N. C.*

Vanilla Beans, Mexican.

New crop, best quality.
In any quantity at lowest price.
TAFT & TAYLOR,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GRANT—PARKER.—In Jersey City, Aug. 19, 1872, by Rev. Edson W. Burr, RICHARD GRANT to BESSIE PARKER, all of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

BREWER.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1872, NELLIE C. BREWER, the only daughter of Mary and John Brewer, aged 11 years, 8 months and 6 days.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BRADSHAW.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday evening, Aug. 18, FRANKLIN E. BRADSHAW, aged 46 years. Funeral on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 4 P. M., from Orange Valley Congregational Church. Train leaves Barclay-street Depot at 2½ P. M. for Orange Valley Station; return at 5:40 and 6:10 P. M.

BAIRD.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday evening, 19th inst., THOMAS W., son of Major T. W. Baird, aged 19 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family and members of Atlas Lodge F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Grove-st., near Hudson, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, 21st inst.

BRYANT.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 18, Mrs. MARY S. BRYANT, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 244 Macon-st., near Throop-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

COLTON.—Suddenly, at Lake George, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 19, LUCRETIA S., wife of Charles B. Colton.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

EAGLETON.—At Babylon, Long Island, Monday, Aug. 19, IDA S. EAGLETON, only daughter of Sarah N. and the late J. J. Eagleton, aged 15 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Babylon, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood by the 1 o'clock train from Babylon, on Wednesday.

FRANCIS.—On Sunday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR W. FRANCIS, aged 63 years, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully solicited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

FULLER.—On Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872, JESSE FULLER, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives, friends of the family and of his sons, Thomas S. and Charles W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bergen Point, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M. Train leave foot of Liberty-st. at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival at Bergen Point.

JENKINS.—Aug. 20, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., JULIA M. JENKINS, relict of the late Caufield Jenkins, aged 65.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOX.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., Aug. 20, HENRY KNOX, aged 41 years.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Sabbath evening, Aug. 18, LUCY C., wife of J. W. C. Leveridge, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 57 West 36th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARTIN.—On the 20th inst., at Sharon Springs, ANNE TOWNSEND, infant daughter of Bradley and Cervelia S. Martin, aged 13 months and 10 days.

Funeral at Albany, Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from residence of H. H. Martin, State-st.

MEIGS.—Aug. 18, in the 86th year of her age, ELEANOR VAN DYCK, widow of Benjamin H. Meigs.

Her relations and friends and those of her son-in-law, G. M. Haywood, are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, on Wednesday, the 21st, at 4 P. M., from her residence, No. 51 Irving-place.

SMITH.—At Freeport, Long Island, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, JENNIE, daughter of Nelson H. and Catherine J. Smith, aged 6 years.

Funeral at the M. E. Church, Freeport, at 1½ P. M. this day. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

VEHSLAGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, HELENE VEHSLAGE, wife of Henry Vehslage, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services Thursday, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M., at the German Church in Houston-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth sts.

WAIT.—In Orange, N. J., Aug. 19, 1872, Miss LOUISA WAIT, daughter of the late Thomas B. Wait, of Boston, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellen W. Lord, Brick Church Station. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1872.
CONTENTS:

THE CITY OF THE SEA.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Bridge of Sighs—View of Venice from the Island of St. George—Map of Venice—Entrance to Grand Canal—Panorama from Della Salute—The Rialto—Palace Pesaro—The Palace Vendramin-Calergi—St. Mark's Cathedral—Ground-Plan of St. Mark's-square—The Horses of St. Mark's—The Lion of St. Mark and the Doge's Palace—Porta Della Carta—The Court and Staircase of the Doge's Palace.

EPITAPHS.

THE MOUNTAINS—V. ILLUSTRATED BY PORTE CRAYON.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Salt Soap—The Hunter's Cabin—Primitive Art—Soldier White—Noosing Trout—Excelsior—The Young Hermit—The Mountain Heroine—Over the Water—Goose-Plucking—Dilly Wyatt—The Dance.

MOTHER MICHAUD.

ILLUSTRATION.—"Forward She Sprang."

ROUND BY PROPELLER.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Columbia; Sunrise—"Walter, I think I could taste a Pickle."—Perry Monument, Cleveland, Ohio—Uncommon Sense—"Ile, Marm"—Oil-Refinery, Cleveland—National Asylum, Milwaukee—A Tinge of Sadness—Race for the Boat—Cliffs of Mackinac, O Tuskano Point—The Devil's Kitchen, Mackinac—Dick.

THE STORY OF A MINIATURE.

POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN GREEKS. By CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN.

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.—(Concluded.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece—"If there is any Thing I can do, I will do it," said Michel, piteously—"Here is our Friend Adrian Urmand's Health."

EDGAR ALLAN POE. By R. H. STODDARD.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Edgar Allan Poe—Poe's Cottage at Fordham—Fac-Simile of Handwriting of Edgar Allan Poe.

OLD KENSINGTON. By Miss THACKERAY.

CHAPTER XV. George's Tunes.
CHAPTER XVI. A Walking Party.
CHAPTER XVII. "Inner Life."
CHAPTER XVIII. An Autumn Morning.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece—Under the Rustic Porch.

LOVERS.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE. By EMILIO CASTELAR. (Fourth Paper.)

MY LADY LEOPARD.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER—II.

PRESS MANAGEMENT UNDER THE EMPIRE.

IMPROVISATIONS.—II. By BAYARD TAYLOR.

A SIMPLETON.—II. By CHARLES READE.

LOVE'S HOME.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

In this number is given the second installment of CHARLES READE'S serial story, "A Simpleton."

WILKIE COLLINS' new story, to be commenced in the October number, is entitled "The New Magdalen," and promises to be one of the most remarkable and characteristic of this author's novels.

"Recollections of an Old Stager" will be continued; and R. H. STODDARD'S biographical sketch of Edgar A. Poe, given in this number, will be followed in the next by a similar sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne, from the same author.

New subscribers will be supplied with HARPER'S MAGAZINE from the commencement of CHARLES READE'S Story, in the August number, 1872, to the close of the volume ending with November, 1872—making sixteen numbers—for $4.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, AND BAZAR:

MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year	$4
WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year	4
BAZAR, One Copy for One Year	4

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year $10;
or any two for $7.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet in Kroom's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
HUGH TURNER, President.
WM. STEWART, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits, Canvass Banners, Transparencies, Club Banners, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters and Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Established 1842.

GRANT CLUBS, ATTENTION!—JUST received a large lot of imported silk badges, the best in the market. Campaign badges in great variety, by A. DEMAREST, manufacturer, No. 182 Broadway.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS. Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, (Tuesday,) Aug. 20. Most of the leading brokers report the market at private sale, as being flat.

The following real estate is advertised to be sold at public auction today, (Wednesday,) Aug. 21, at the Exchange:

By Joseph McGuire, adjourned sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee. The premises known as the Stadt Theatre and Hartman's Hotel, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, east side, and the four-story brick house and lot in the rear of the same, and known as No. 21 Chrystie-street.

We have before us a copy of the August number of Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son's *Monthly Register of Real Estate*. It is gotten up with unusual taste, and is brimful of information relating to New-York real estate. To dealers and investors it will be found very useful, as it contains a list of nearly all the most desirable property that is for sale at the present time, both improved and unimproved. It can be had gratis from the above firm by application to their offices, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

West Broadway, e. s., 131.3 ft. n. of White-st., 18.9x100	$16,000
West Broadway, e. s., 131.3 ft. n. of White-st., 18.9x100	16,000
27th-st., n. s., 366.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 49.9x98.9	nom.
28th-st., s. s., 420.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.6x133.3x24 6 x132.6	nom.
38th st., s. s., 186.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.3x103x18.3x 101	5,000
51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 40x100.9x48.11x 100.5	225
57th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.4	4,500
83d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x102.2	27,500

LEASES.

Carmine-st., (store and 3 rooms, 7 years, per year $1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x185 feet, building 50x185 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–IN HARLEM–A FRAME house, containing seven rooms, gas and Croton water; desirable location; five minutes' walk from steam-boats, steam-cars and Third-avenue cars. Apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE–LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $800 each.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE–BROOME AND MERCER STS., near the corner, 5 x100 feet; a lucrative purchase. Address THOS. J. STEWART, No. 168 West 21st-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE–THE three-story dwelling-house No. 153 Columbia-st., on Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,
No. 20 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
M. RAMOS, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, granary, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 35th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEAT AND VILLA PLOTS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

$60,000 handsome and completely-furnished country-seat, with stables for horses and cows, carriage-house, hennery and ice house and fifty acres of land, near a new depot, one hour from New-York, between the Palisade Ridge and the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; a most healthful and beautiful location; for sale or exchange for first-class City property or good mortgages; land unsurpassed for villa-plots, and rising rapidly in value; no trade unless on a strictly cash basis. Principals (only) apply to GEORGE R. DUTTON, Room No. 3, No. 27 Park-place.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.
ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE–OR WILL ADVANCE $25,500 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant residence and fifty, or any part of 300 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, above New-Hamburg; farm part will be sold separately if desired; the place has the appearance of an elegant park, and can be subdivided into several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hot-house, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LIGHTED STREETS IN THE COUNTRY.–Build your houses in Westfield Park, fifty minutes from Wall-st. by New-Jersey Central Railroad; streets lighted with gas; coaches run for City car fare. Full particulars and maps apply to **RIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.**

ORANGE, N. J.–COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TWO FULL LOTS, SITUATE ON A WIDE street, less than fifty feet off the Riverside Park-drive; will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price. Apply to F. I. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE–All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.–In the matter of JOHN H. BLAKE, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on MONDAY, 16th of September, 1872, at 12 M., all his right, title and interest in the following assets belonging to said bankrupt estate: Land warrant No. 48,617, viz.: the north-east quarter of section 34, in township 96 north, range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 46,964, located viz.: the south-west quarter of section 35, in township 96, north range, 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 48,600, located, viz.: the south-east quarter of section 34, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 44,325, located, viz.: the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux City, Iowa, containing 160 acres; land warrant No. 38,207, located as follows: The north-west quarter of section 35, in township 96, north, of range 46 west, in the district of lands subject to sale, at Sioux City, Iowa. Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

J. FRED. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1872, AT 1 P. M.–J. FRED. HEGEMAN will sell at auction, opposite "Sea Cliff Grove," Glen Cove, more than 400 villa plots; seventy per cent., five years.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED–A THREE-STORY MEDIUM-sized dwelling-house in a respectable neighborhood, between 18th and 50th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; occupancy not required until next Spring; all cash can be paid, but price must be moderate. Address REASONABLE, Box No. 3,299 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET–AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at once, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st., or JOHN CASHIN, on premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONT-CLAIR, N. J.–The pleasant house of Samuel Boyd, five minutes' walk from depot, containing ten rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Fullerton-av., or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., near depot, or S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET–HANDSOME FULLY-FURNISHED brown-stone house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., for one or more years to a private family; rent, $350 per month. CHAS. W. WARD, No. 7 Cedar-st.

TO RENT–FROM 1ST OR 15TH OF SEPtember, a handsome furnished residence, with stable and grounds, eligibly and beautifully located. Apply at No. 662 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, or No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE–AT PASSAIC BRIDGE, Erie Railroad, thirty-five minutes from New-York, a fine large house fronting the river, fine grounds, &c.; trains to the City every half hour; price $50 per month until May 1. Apply to Mr. ROSE, Ticket Agent, Passaic Bridge, or to GEO. A. SUMNER, No. 52 White-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE.–NO. 34 EAST 10TH-st., 24x60x100; four stories; high stoop; all the modern improvements; can be altered if desired for store purposes; a rare chance. GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, to a private family only, No. 40 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. For permit, apply to OWNER, No. 128 East 22d-st., from 2 to 4.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET–BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4th-av., No. 26 East 12th-st., splendid store and basement, separately or together; new front of the best construction.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

TO LET–AT NO. 744 BROADWAY, FIRST-class offices, with northern light; all needed improvements for pleasant occupancy.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST.–To let, the three-story and basement store, size 30 x130 feet, with alley entrance on rear; extra fine lofts, high ceilings and patent elevator. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by **JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

CAUTION.–THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED not to negotiate or purchase the following stocks and bonds stolen from the vaults of the Third National Bank of Baltimore:

United States 5-20 coupon bonds issue of 1st July, 1865:

5 bonds letter B, $1,000 each, Nos. 106,874 to 106,878, inclusive.
3 bonds letter B, $1,000 each, Nos. 106,869 to 106,871, inclusive.
2 bonds letter C, $1,000 each, Nos. 140,676 and 140,677.
1 bond letter A, $1,000, No. 108,818.
1 bond letter A, $500, No. 65,001.
8 bonds letter A, $1,000 each, Nos. 13,667 to 13,674, inclusive, issue of 1868.
1 bond letter L, $1,000, No. 25,385, issue of 1868.
1 bond letter A, $1,000, No. 9,419, issue of 1868.
5 bonds Town of Saratoga Springs, $1,000 each, Nos. 169, 170, 171, 172, 173.
5 bonds Hudson County, N. J., dated Sept. 1, 1865, $1,000 each, Nos. 254, 255, 256, 257, 258. 50 shares $100 each, Third National Bank of Baltimore, Certificate No. 537, dated 28th December, 1868. 20 shares $50 each, Havana and Baltimore Steam-ship Company.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a **PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.**

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued *Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City–on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 137 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

AT A

LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 30 YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT UNION TRUST COMPANY.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Geo. Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sydney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (sixty pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level, much shorter, and can be run more quickly and with greater safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

These Bonds bear 8 per cent. gold interest, payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, being nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment, and yielding 60 per cent. more income than Governments.

The Road is completed and in operation, twelve miles of which pass through the celebrated

BLOCK COAL FIELD OF PARKE COUNTY.

Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 97½ and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-St., New-York.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company.

Interest payable, free of Government tax, in

NEW-YORK, LONDON & FRANKFORT.

TRUSTEES,
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This road will be 125 miles in length when completed, and Jacksonville, Ill., an important railroad point, and Mount Vernon will be its termini. The road is constructed from Jacksonville to Virden, a distance of thirty miles, on the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and is **THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED, PAID FOR, AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.** The track will be laid in time to secure the immense business of moving the Autumn crops to Raymond, sixteen miles further, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. This is a very important connection, as it opens another route to St. Louis, only two miles longer than by the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Only **$600,000** of the bonds are offered, as bonds will be sold only on the distance completed. The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.

Traversing the best part of Illinois, this road will have a large coal, grain and lumber carrying trade, equaling the business of any other road in the State. It connects directly, for the purpose of freight and traffic, with the principal roads in Illinois, and intersects the great seaboard trunk lines, thus, while forming a part of a through route to the seaboard, it has access to the business of the great local lines.

The connections are as follows:

At Jacksonville with Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

At Jacksonville with Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville.

At Jacksonville with Chicago and Alton.

At Virden with Chicago and Alton (main line.)

At Raymond with T., W. and W. (St. Louis Branch.)

At Hillsboro' with Indianapolis and St. Louis.

At Greenville with Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis.

At Centralia with Illinois Central.

At Mount Vernon, with roads running direct to Shawneetown on the Ohio River, to Paducah, at which point the entire Southern system is brought into connection; and to Evansville, connecting with the important roads now centering there.

We have made careful and repeated personal examinations of the affairs of this Company since its organization, and of the country through which the road passes, and we unhesitatingly and confidently recommend these bonds as a **good and profitable investment.**

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

We offer these bonds at 85 and accrued interest in currency until further notice.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & Co.,

No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-St.,
NEW-YORK

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

LOST–ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, 1871, BY H. KENNEDY & CO., Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, certified number, 2,470 for ten (10) shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMRICA, (in New-York.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to them at their office, No. 11 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

67TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August, 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway.
JAMES YEREANCE,
Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,
Payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.–THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call or address No. 8½ East 22d-st.

AN INTELLIGENT AND AGREEABLE young lady desires a position in a restaurant, hotel, or any light occupation; is accustomed to business and will be found trustworthy and obliging; good references. Address M. A., No. 334 6th-av.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD, RELIABLE help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.–Help wanted for families returning to City; cooks, cook, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, house-workers; those lately landed.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.–Situations wanted, in one house, for two superior Scotch girls, in City or country; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as seamstress and nurse. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.–BY A LATELY landed, young, tidy girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing, or general house-work; is a strong and neat-looking girl, very willing and industrious. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av. and 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID–HOUSE-WORK.–By two very respectable young Swedish girls in a private family, together or separate; one to do up-stairs work, the other general house-work in a small family. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.–A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.–BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer; three years' reference; City only. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.–A SITUATION BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen at No. 423 6th-av.

COOK, &c.–A WOMAN ABOUT THIRTY as cook or laundress; competent to fill either situation; cook all meats, soups, game, pastry; good baker; also first-class laundress; flute, do up fine articles in the best manner; prefers country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; makes all kinds nice soups, jellies, &c.; is a good baker; has best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at Employers' and Servants' Agency, No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.–BY AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH Protestant cook; can do all kinds soups, game, boning, larding, side dishes, and good pastry; has the best City testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.–A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS English cook by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands all branches of family cooking; has City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman in a private family, hotel or restaurant; understands all branches of cooking and baking. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.–BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS thorough cook; understands bread and pastry; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.–A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL would like a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or general house-work in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.–BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; would assist with the washing; understands meats, soups, desserts, &c.; references from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.–BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, soups of all kinds, desserts, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK, &c.–BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent, and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

DRESS-MAKER.–BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and operate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER–A YOUNG GIRL THAT can do dress-making and sew on Singer's family machine and has a machine of her own, wants work. Apply at No. 947 1st-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS–FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-KEEPER.–BY A REALLY trustworthy, sensible American woman as house-keeper, or lady's maid and house-keeper; is accustomed to household duties; a good seamstress; can cut dresses; is kind in sickness, and would keep house for an aged couple where one girl is kept; a good salary is desired but no unreasonable demands; best reference; Christian household preferred. Call or address No. 334 6th-av.; inquire for Mrs. A. S.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.–BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.–BY A PROTESTANT woman, who has a little girl about three, situation as general house-worker; is a good cook, washer and ironer, baker, &c.; a desirable party for those that can take the child. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.–BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.–A COMPETENT GIRL to do house-work; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 408 West 38th-st.

J. W. CARPENTER

Supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic Servants,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.–WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.–BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; City preferred; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.–BY A THOROUGHLY EFficient girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.–BY A COMPETENT WOman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.–A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at home. Call at 1,353 Broadway, corner 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.–BY A German Protestant young woman, a nurse and seamstress', or chamber-maid and seamstress', or nurse's situation; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.–BY A NICE, TIDY FRENCH GIRL, who can take care of children and assist in chamber-work; is very willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

WAITRESS.–BY A VERY HIGHLY RECommended and capable girl as waitress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent in each; is very steady and respectable; City or country; most excellent City recommendations. Can be seen at the French and German office, No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.–BY A COMPETENT WOMAN as waitress and chamber-maid; best City references from last place for three years. Call at No. 218 New-Canal-st., in the store.

WAITRESS.–BY A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent girl, as waitress in a private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 302 East 59th-st.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSItion in a fancy or dry-goods store; first-class references. Address for three days A. E. H., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.–A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family; has lived fifteen months with his present employer, who is going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at the Clarendon Hotel.

COACHMAN, &c.–BY A RELIABLE young man and wife, Germans, the man as coachman and groom, gardener, and as a generally useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; the wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; are very respectful, intelligent and industrious servants and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.–A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-st.

COACHMAN.–A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.–A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, age twenty-six years, with good recommendations, wish situations; man as coachman; will milk, assist in the garden, &c.; the wife is good cook, dairy-maid and laundress, or would live in lodge or cottage. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S AND cook or waitress' situations wanted by a respectable man and wife, Protestants; if preferred, would take cottage. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.–BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation; can be well recommended. Address JOHN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.–A RESPECTABLE MAN wants a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class landscape gardener; has the best of reference. Address or call on JOHN SCHMECK, No. 504 Canal-st.

GARDENER.–SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener. Inquire in store, No. 902 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.–SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, (American,) to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener and hostler; can milk, and is not afraid of work; good reference. Address JOHN MILEY, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

PORTER.–A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a dry-goods store, by a reliable man; has good City reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.–A RESPECLABLE MAN of middle age, wishes a steady situation in any capacity where a living can be obtained with honesty and industry; is willing and obliging; would go for small wages to begin with; references from last place. Address X. X. X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.–A RESPECTABLE DANE, aged thirty-two years, who speaks good English, wishes a situation; can do farm-work, gardening, care and drive horses, milk, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.–A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a steady young man; understands his duties thoroughly. Call at No. 237 West 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED–IN A WHOLESALE store. Apply by letter, stating age, residence, and with references, Box No. 880 Post-office.

GARDENER.–WANTED, MARRIED MAN (without children,) for plain gardening, lawn mowing, milking, &c., and to take general charge of a gentleman's place; a cottage to live in. Address H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, stating length of time in last place with name and address of reference.

HOUSE-WORK.–WANTED A WOMAN or girl to do the general house-work of a family of four, (two children,) residing at Mount Vernon, N. Y., forty-six minutes' ride on the New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. A neat tidy person can find a pleasant, comfortable home and $10 per month wages, by applying to Mr. MARQUAND, No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED–IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN eighteen years of age; must be a good penman and accurate at figures. Address in own handwriting, with reference, for two days, O. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED–YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

WANTED–COMPETENT MAIL WRAPpers on the Weekly *Times*. Apply at *Times* Counting Room after 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.–In the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.–In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.–In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 8th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 306 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 66 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.–Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy,
Southern District of New-York,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.
R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.–The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646	Uniform Coats.
4,767	Trowsers, foot.
1,305	Trousers, mounted.
2,724	Shirts, flannel.
15,255	Jackets, cavalry.
7,589	Jackets, artillery.
39,755	Sack Coats, lined.
31,619	Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684	pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS–The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,069 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,092 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to
A. HARRIS,
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.–In the matter of JOHN P. BINZEN, alleged bankrupt.–In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 16, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at 112 Pearl-st., the personal property of the said alleged bankrupt, consisting of 36 bales of tobacco, a lot of cigars, show-cases, &c., &c., at 11 A. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1872 –Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHENWARE.

By ROBERT HAYDOCK & BRO., THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at No. 6 College-place, 800 crates W. G. and common earthenware, first and second.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.–THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 21, at 1 o'clock, within their sales-room:

Fresh Naples, Palermo, Messina, Menton and Malaga oranges and lemons, landing ex steam-ship Alexandria, and can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE WANTED,
FURNITURE WANTED,
FURNITURE WANTED,
FOR CITY LOTS.
BRADFIELD & COMPANY,
No. 289 Broadway.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE–SINGLY OR TOGETHER three valuable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital, will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at No. 38 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Trinacria	Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Scotia	Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria	Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java	Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia	Sat'day, Aug. 31
China	Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria	Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia	Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba	Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia	Sat'day, Sept. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC............Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC............Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC............Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC............Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE......Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——......Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON......Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage............$75 and $65, currency
Steerage............$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.........DANRE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new steam-ship VIBILIA, 2,000 tons, Capt. C. H. I. BAKER, is intended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 14, East River.

The above-named vessel is fitted up especially for the India and China service, and has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The Vibilia is fitted up with piano, and all the latest improvements, comprising baths, &c., besides carrying an experienced surgeon and stewardess. For freight or passage apply to BRUCE & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..............Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood......Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only)......Wednesday, Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEL CHARLIER, Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term will commence Sept. 20. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished. Three cottages on the grounds, for families with daughters to be educated, are for rent. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY.

For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MME. BOORAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOORAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT

MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10.
Send for Circular.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 20.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—A mixed seminary for ladies and gentlemen, with equal privileges. A business department and musical institute with superior facilities. Special attention given to preparation for College. Fall Term 1872 commences Aug. 21. Circulars sent on application to E. COOKE, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her neice, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated PIANISTE, from London.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York. Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

THE DONALD HIGHLAND INSTITUTE, Highland Falls, N. Y., for boys.—A select Boarding School, delightfully located in the Highlands, near West Point. Fourth year opens Sept. 6, 1872. ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located: thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ROTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18. Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 16. Terms moderate.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE. — BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds. Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals

B. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872–3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL.

No. 32 West 40th-st., being duplicated by the connection of No. 34, the number of boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen.

FOUR VACANCIES.

Persons unacquainted with the *distinctive characteristics* of this English, French and German ladies school may learn them from circulars or personally, at any time, by applying as above, opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill, New-York. Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

Fall term commences Sept. 24.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; Common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

MRS. LEVERETT

will re-open her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address by letter until Sept. 9.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM SEMINARY, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.—The fifth year of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 18. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. E. DONA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 10.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A pleasant house on Murray Hill, will let suite of three or five rooms, together or separately; private table, if desired; also single rooms. Apply at No. 51 West 36th-st.; references.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV. — PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now have choice of rooms, with private table; also one suite without; references given and required.

BOARD.—AT NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST., BEtween Broadway and 4th-av., a second floor, two front rooms on third floor, and one on fourth floor; private table, if desired; house and location unexceptionable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 342.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, second and third floors, with private table; reasonable terms.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—Rooms en suite or single, for the season; first-class board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST. — FRONT room, third floor, and half rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or gentleman. Terms moderate.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two desirable rooms, front and back, second floor; board if desired; family small. First-class references required.

SIXTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 41.—Board, with handsomely-furnished front or back rooms, on second and third floors, for Fall and Winter; also, transient board.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Front suite of rooms, southern exposure; superior board; price $30; references required. Address S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor and second floor, with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV.—THREE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS newly furnished for gentlemen, with or without breakfast, at No. 140, corner 19th-st.

NO. 307 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table excellent.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, second floor, with or without private table; also single room.

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SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Eight Miles, by Rail, East of St. Albans.

SPECIALTY

OF THE

MINERAL WATER AND BATHS.

Cure Chronic Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Recent Coughs, and Bronchial Consumption, and every variety of Rheumatism, in Three to Ten Days; Skin Diseases, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Numbness, Partial Paralysis, and Lameness.

CONGRESS HALL,

IN EVERY RESPECT

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Seven Hundred and Sixty Feet of Piazzas.
Shade Always, Fresh Breezes,
Splendid Views.

BREAKFAST—Coffee and Tea, with pure Cream from thirty-four cows; Fricasseed Spring Chicken, Beef, Lamb, Fresh Fish, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c.

DINNER—Green Turtle, Mock Turtle, Beef and Fancy Soups; Fresh Salmon and Green Peas, Western Beef, Lamb, Poultry and Fancy Dishes; Ices, Jellies, Nuts and Fruits; Coffee, Sweet Corn.

TEA—Coffee, Tea, Waffles, and a whole line of exquisite Relishes, Cakes and Dainties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Riding, Boating, Fishing, Sailing, Croquet, Tenpins, Billiards, Chess, &c.

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Mountains, Rivers, Fields and Farms.

The invalid and the prostrated will here find perfection in the Air, the Hotel-keeping, the Food, the Mineral Water, the Amusements, the Baths, and the Company. Post-office, Railroads, Telegraph. House warmed everywhere in a few minutes, and open all the year. August, September, October and November show the best cures.

Address R. H. SMITH, Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.

DURING THE HEATED TERM,

Transient guests and families can find cool, airy rooms, beautifully furnished, and first-class board, with baths, gas, spring-water, bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms and stabling for horses, within one hour of New-York, at the

HARRINGTON HOUSE, Demarest, N. J.

Hotel on a hill-top, two minutes from depot; shady grove near by; splendid views and drives. Terms, from now until Oct. 1, $15 per week upwards. Trains leave Chambers-st., 8 and 9 A. M., 1½, 4¼, 4¾, 5¼ and 6¾ P. M. Parties tired of the sea, or desiring country air without neglecting their business, can find every comfort, with easy access to the City, as above. HENRY S. MOWER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York. CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

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PARK HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York by Central Railroad, will be kept open through the Fall and Winter. EVAN JONES & SON, Proprietors.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

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LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY A ROOM WITHout or with furniture, in some quiet family; those having such a room will find a permanent tenant; reference given and required. Address M. B., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

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FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1872.

And first production in America of Offenbach and Sardou's grand fairy spectacular comic opera in four acts and twenty tableaux,

ROI CAROTTE.

The chief characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Mr. STUART ROBSON, THE MAJILTONS and the celebrated LAURI FAMILY. A grand chorus of forty, and ninety auxiliaries.

A MATINEE OF ROI CAROTTE, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Seats may be secured one week in advance at the box-offices of the Grand Opera-house and Fifth-avenue Theatre; open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Prices $1, $1 50, $2 and fifty cents to family circle.

OLYMPIC THEATRE...HAYES & COLVILLE

LINGARDS.
W. HORACE. ALICE DUNNING.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
A LIFE'S DREAM. A LIFE'S DREAM.
To be followed at 9½ o'clock with the
FAMED LINGARD SKETCHES, (all new.)

GRANT and GREELEY at the Theatre each performance. Box-office open at 8 o'clock and throughout the day. Look out for the Red Pocket-book.

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THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,

Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

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STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

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Wednesday, 14th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 17th	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 19th	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 20th	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th	2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st	8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d	6:30 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 19th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d	6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d	10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d	11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 25th	8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th	12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

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Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.

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TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:29 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation for Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE TURF.

Third Day of the August Meeting at Saratoga.

Defeat of the Favorites—A Great Day for the Outsiders—A Great Crowd and Splendid Racing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The third day of the meeting has passed off in a very satisfactory and enjoyable manner, the change in the weather contributing in a great measure to the success of the day. True, the sun shone hot, but the atmosphere was purer, and the sun's rays had not the enervating effect of the last few days of sultriness. The heat, however, did not deter a very large crowd from wending its way to the race-course and filling to repletion the grand stand with an aristocratic assemblage, while the "field stand" was well patronized. As usual during the meetings here, the ladies displayed elegant toilets in profusion, and became as enthusiastic as their cavaliers while the races were in progress. It was a sad day for the knowing ones, and especially were they bitten in the second race, which Experience Oaks won and sold the lowest in the pools. In the Paris mutual pools a $5 ticket on Experience Oaks brought the holder $243 75, and most of the outsiders caught this little "chicken pie," as the pool-sellers call it. The racing was admirable, and was begun by Count D'Orsay, representing the Belmont stable, winning the sweepstakes for two year-olds, beating the favorite Strachino two lengths; this was the first step into the mire for the "wise uns," and their second step entirely submerged them. Gray Planet could not lose this race said they, although he had always proved himself a "duffer." They bet their money on him by the thousand, and learned a bitter lesson, which they will not forget as long as they live. He was not even second, being beaten a length for that position by Buckden. When the race was finished the confusion was "worse confounded," the exultations of the outsiders knew no bounds, and threw up their hats in their frenzied delight. Those who invested their money on the gray horse wilted like so many sensitive plants. The stentorian voice of Dr. Underwood, from his pool-stand, soon received their attention for the last race, and they frantically betted, with no idea of what they were doing. Defender, who sold for almost nothing last night, was selling a big third choice, and they even bought the brother to Connally at large figures. The result of the two first races, so entirely disconcerted them that they were foundering about, hopeless in a sea of uncertainty, and they finally settled on Frank Hampton, but all to no purpose, as the fates decided against them, for after one of the most villainous finishes ever witnessed on a race-course, it was won by Mary Louise, who had been purchased yesterday by Dr. Weldon in the selling race. In this race she carried the philosopher's colors to the front for the first time in many months, and the doctor was warmly congratulated by hosts of friends. The details of the races are given below:

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

The battle of the youngsters opening the day's sport whetted the appetite of the spectators for the stirring scenes that were to follow, and was received as a very palatable relish. It was a sweepstake of $100, entrance half forfeit with $700, three-quarters of a mile, winner of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of $1,500, seven pounds; of over $1,500, ten pounds. There were twenty-nine entries in the stake but the field of starters was composed of the following four: Hunter & Traver's imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, by Hetman Platoff; A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; D. D. Withers' imp. b. c., by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, by Marquis; and W. Strongfield's, formerly W. W. Glenn's, ch. c. Merodac, by Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. These had avoided the penalties imposed by the conditions of the stake, as they were not winners, and the race was the more interesting from that fact. There are many who are opposed to running two-year olds, but we never could see the harm of training horses of that age, provided, of course, that they are judiciously managed. Two-year old races are of value, because they generally prove an open sesame to the probable result of the three-year old stakes, as in the two recent cases of Harry Bassett and Joe. Daniels, and thus gives the owners of other colts an opportunity of preparing energetically for the most interesting period in the career of the race-horse—the three-year old form. They are generally interesting, and the race of today was no exception to the rule. The knowing ones pitched upon Stringfield's colt Merodac as the favorite, while Strachino, who ran well in the Kentucky Stakes, sold as second choice last night, and at the course just previous to the start the prices ranged as follows, with a great change in the programme, Strachino being favorite:

Merodac	$150	$165	$175
Strachino	300	365	365
Count d'Orsay	290	450	320
Withers' colt	90	110	70
Totals	$830	$1,090	$930

THE RACE.

For a wonder they got off without delay on the extra stretch, and Strachino shot away in the lead, with Wither's colt second, D'Orsay third, six lengths ahead of Merrodac. As they went down the shoot Wither's colt was on even terms with Strachino, and when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole they were still yoked two lengths ahead of Count D'Orsay, who was leading Merrodac three lengths. As they came around the lower turn, Strachino shook off Count D'Orsay, and came to the front, the others in the same positions, but coming a little closer. As they approached the three-quarter pole they were all in a bunch, with Strachino showing the way. Coming up they were all punished and were doing their utmost, but Dorsay came to the front at the end of the picket-fence, and won under whip by two lengths, Strachino second, a length ahead of Merodac, who was the same distance in front of Withers' colt. Time—1:19¼. Thus another two-year old stake has been placed to the credit of the Belmont stable.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added. Winner of $1,000, 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of over $1,500, 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. Value of stake, $2,250.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington. Hannone.... 1
Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of May Bell. Gray.... 2
W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodoc, (late O. P. B.) by Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. W. Canada.... 3
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c., by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, by Marquis. Lakeland.... 4
Time—1:19¼.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The second event that claimed the attention of the spectators was a dash of a mile and an eighth for a purse of $500 for three-year-olds—winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000 ten pounds extra. This race brought out an excellent field, composed of Hunter & Travers' imp. b. c. Buckdon, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence by Bay Middleton; T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Piedmont, by Asteroid, out of Fairy by imp. Knight of St. George: C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Sallie by Lexington; D. D. Withers' br. f. Mimi, by imp. Eclipse out of Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock, and A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, by Planet, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe. Here was a race that would stand any amount of speculation, and the ring was not chary in investments. Gray Planet was particularly fancied by the knowing ones for this distance, but for what cause was a mystery to us, as his big head has not been at the front in his three-year-old form. That he would be well ridden by Gradwell was the probable cause of his being so big a favorite over Buckden, who had shown well at Jerome Park. The betting was as the following quotations indicate:

Grey Planet	$680	$900	$1,000
Buckden	250	300	385
Experience Oaks	115	105	125
Mimi	175	305	300
Piedmont	225	200	225
Totals	$1,445	$1,810	$2,035

THE RACE.

They were marshaled at the furlong pole, and with little delay they were assigned their positions, and the flag fell, with Piedmont in the lead, Gray Planet second, Mimi third, Experience Oaks fourth and Buckden fifth. As they passed the stand Piedmont was showing the way three-quarters of a length; Buckden and Gray Planet together, two lengths ahead of Experience Oaks and Mimi. As they went round the turn Buckden moved up and lapped Piedmont; Gray Planet third a length behind, but four lengths ahead of Experience Oaks, with Mimi in the rear. When they reached the quarter-pole Piedmont still showed a neck in front of Buckden and Gray Planet, who were together, Experience Oaks next and Mimi last. As they went along the backstretch Buckden collared Piedmont, and Experience Oaks began to close up. At the half-mile pole Piedmont, Buckden and Gray Planet were close together, and Experience Oaks at their tails, but when they rushed round the lower turn Experience Oaks moved up to their heads and then assumed the lead amidst the greatest consternation among the backers of the favorites. They came to the three-quarter pole at a rushing rate, and Experience Oaks was a length and a half in front of Piedmont second, Buckden third, Gray Planet fourth, and Mimi fifth. As they came up the homestretch the daughter of Bonnie Scotland left her competitors further behind and galloped from them, and opening a gap of three lengths at the furlong-pole. The further she ran the wider she opened the gap, and won the race by six lengths, amid great excitement. Buckden second, a length ahead of Gray Planet third, Mimi fourth, and Piedmont fifth. Time—1:57¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; for three-year olds; a mile and an eighth; winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000; to carry 10 pounds extra.

Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association, b. f. Experience Oaks, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Lexington.... 1
Hunter & Travers' b. c. Buckden, 3 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Consequence.... 2
A. Belmont's gr. c. Grey Planet, 3 years, by Planet, out of Eagless.... 3
D. D. Withers' br. f. Mimi, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Hennie Farrow.... 4
T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Piedmont, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Fairy.... 5
Time—1:57¼.

THE FREE HANDICAP.

The greatest race of the day was undoubtedly the free handicap race for all ages, purse $800, a mile and three-quarters. All the horses at Saratoga were apportioned weight, and the following six accepted the burden imposed upon them: Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charlie Ball, 110 pounds; A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington out of imp. Zone, by The Cure, 102 pounds; I. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Vandal out of Margravine, by imp. Margrane, 89 pounds; D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, 3 years, by Asteroid out of Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire, 95 pounds; John Morrissey's ch. h. Defender, 5 years, by John Morgan, out of Cynconia, by imported Herald, 109 pounds, and J. W. Weldon's gr. m. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imported Sovereign, 92 pounds. Here was Meteor carrying 5 pounds over his weight, while all his competitors had their loads lightened. He thus gave Defender 20 pounds, Frank Hampton 9 pounds and Mary Louise 18 pounds, who won the selling race of yesterday in fast time. Notwithstanding this he was at once made the favorite at large odds last night, but this morning he was given a trial, and Mr. Harness found that his colt could not move with his usual readiness. He was therefore constrained to withdraw him, and Frank Hampton became the favorite just previous to the start, at the following rates:

Frank Hampton	$1,020	$500	$460
Mary Louise	900	550	570
Defender	600	340	300
Arizona	300	190	175
Brother to Connolly	170	15	50
Total	$2,990	$1,595	$1,295

THE RACE.

They were started from the extra or three-quarter shoot, and when the flag dropped Mary Louise was in the lead, with Frank Hampton second, Defender third, Brother to Connolly fourth and Arizona fifth. As they were running down the shoot Connolly's Brother took the lead and Defender went to the second place. When they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole the brother to Connolly was still in the front, a length ahead of Defender, with Frank Hampton third, Mary Louise fourth and Arizona fifth. As they came round the lower turn the brother to Connolly was two lengths in the rear of Defender, who was the same distance in front of Frank Hampton, he being two lengths away from Arizona and Mary Louise, who were laying together in the rear. At the three-quarter pole their positions remained the same, and coming up the homestretch the brother to Connolly kept cutting out the work in fine style, and came past the stand leading three lengths, Defender being second, Hampton and Arizona together, and Mary Louise behind. As they went round the turn their positions remained unchanged, except that Connolly slackened his pace a little, and came back to the other horses. At the quarter pole the brother to Connolly was a length ahead of Defender, Frank Hampton third, Arizona fourth, and Mary Louise, making a waiting race, still in the rear. As they went down the backstretch, Defender went up to Connolly, and when they passed the half-mile pole, the brother to Connolly was but half a length in advance of Defender, Hampton third, a length behind, Arizona fourth, and Mary Louise fifth. On the lower turn the pace was hot, and the excitement was great. The Brother to Connolly still kept to the front, while Defender fell away back to the rear and out of the race. Mary Louise began to move up, and when they reached the three-quarter pole their positions were as follows: The Brother to Connolly first, Frank Hampton second, Arizona third, Mary Louise fourth, and Defender fifth. They now came into the homestretch and Mary Louise came up to the other horses, and the sight was a grand one as they were all in a line except Defender away in the rear. The finish between the four was of the grandest description, and no race could be won with as little to spare. Mary Louise had her head in front of Frank Hampton, who was a neck's length away from Arizona, she being but a head in front of the brother to Connolly, Defender being far behind. Time—3:09.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Free Handicap; purse $600; weights for this race, for all horses at Saratoga, to appear by 12 o'clock the day previous, and acceptances to be made by 4 o'clock. One mile and three quarters:

J. W. Weldon's gr. m. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, 92 pounds.... 1
Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by Aysgarth, dam by Charlie Ball, 110 pounds. W. Richardson.... 2
A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Zone, 102 pound. Shy.... 3
I. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, 89 pounds. Richardson.... 4
Jno. Morrissey's ch. h. Defender, 5 years, by Jno. Morgan, out of Cynconia, 109 pounds. Gilpatrick.... 5
D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, 95 pounds. Hannone.... dr.
Time—3:09.

TODAY'S RACES.

The programme for to-morrow, the fourth day of the meeting, is very attractive, and will consist of a Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles, a dash of two and three-quarter miles, for all ages, and a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages. At the hurdles there will be Blind Tom, 150 pounds; Vesuvius, 141 pounds, Gao, 140 pounds, and O'Donnell's Asteroid colt, 132 pounds. In the two and three-quarters Harry Bassett and Mary Louise are entered, the former being the favorite at ten to one. The betting, however, is centred on the three-quarter dash, which has the following nine: Piedmont, Cape Race, Ortolan, Eastern Star, Fanchon, Nema, Lobelia, King Henry, and Mollie McIntyre. The pool-selling is as follows:

HURDLE RACE.

Blind Tom	$65
Vesuvius	68
Gao	41
O'Donnell's colt	30

THREE-QUARTERS.

Piedmont	$230	$270
Cape Race	315	280
Ortolan	135	205
Eastern Star	180	240
Fanchon	100	155
Nema	55	100
Lobelia, King Henry and Molly McIntyre, in the field	105	125

The Yellow Fever—The Pilot Ordered to Pay the Cost of Removing the Numancia.

No new cases of yellow fever appeared on board the ships at Quarantine yesterday, and among the arrivals no "fever ships" were reported. The condition of the West Bank patients continues to improve, more convalescents having returned to their respective ships, while all yet remaining in hospital are in a fair way to recovery. The Quarantine regulations are not in any way relaxed, however, and the infected ships are subjected to the same isolation as on the first few days of their arrival. The Quarantine and Pilot Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday, but none of the business transacted materially related to the presence of the epidemic.

The Captain of the Numancia has applied to the Pilot Commissioners for directions as to a location for ashes, &c., and in reply received directions to empty the refuse in the sea at a point two miles eastward of the bar-buoys. On the application of the Spanish Consul the Pilot Commissioners have directed Pilot Gillespie to pay the expenses of removing the Numancia to the Lower Bay. The pilot brought her into the Narrows because, in his belief, the water outside at her present anchorage was so shallow as to endanger the safety of the vessel if the wind blew hard, there being only two feet of water between her keel and the bottom. The action of the Commissioners throws a heavy loss on Gillespie, as, in addition to the charges which the Consul has requested that he be compelled to pay, he will lose pay for the many days during which he held himself at command ready to remove the Numancia, and which was finally done by another pilot.

A Child Killed With a Lager-Beer Glass.

Maggie Fritz, a child four years of age, who, while in her mother's arms in the lager-beer saloon of Gustave Fritz, No. 443 West Forty-third-street, was struck on the head with a lager-beer glass thrown by John Goory, a resident of West Fifty-second-street, during a fracas in front of the saloon on Saturday night, died at her parents' residence yesterday. The fracas, it is stated, grew out of a bitter feud between two rival saloon-keepers. An attack was made on Fritz's saloon on Saturday by a crowd of ruffians, who threw stones, broken glass, &c., through the windows. A broken lager-beer glass, thrown by Goory, struck the child on the head, doubtless fracturing her skull. Goory is now held on a commitment by Justice Coulter.

Several other participants in the affray have been arrested. Coroner Schirmer has been notified, and will hold an inquest in the case.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Opening of the Newark Exhibition Last Evening.

An industrial exhibition was opened in Newark last evening, of a kind never before held in this country. It is an exposition of the mechanical arts peculiar to Newark alone, no articles having been received from any other part of the State or country as is usually done. Early in the present year several prominent manufacturers of Newark, which, although the third manufacturing city in the Union, is so near the Metropolis as to be overshadowed, conceived the idea of holding an exposition of the manufactures of Newark exclusively. A public meeting was held on the 3d of April, Mayor Ricord presiding, subscriptions received, and, at another meeting, a Board of Managers chosen from influential and enterprising manufacturers, Ex-Gov. Hon. Marcus L. Ward, being made President; Thomas B. Peddie, Leopold Graf and David Campbell, Vice-Presidents; Albert M. Holbrook, Secretary; and Isaac Gaston, Treasurer. About $25,000 worth of stock in $25 shares was subscribed; the Rink, the largest building of the kind in Newark, was secured for the exposition, and circulars were sent out inviting the mechanic, the manufacturer, the inventor and the artist to bring their handiwork. No charge for exhibition was made, and every branch of industry was invited, the admission fees at the door being counted upon as sufficient to reimburse the stock-holders. In any event $1,000 of the receipts is to be divided among the charitable institutions of the City. It was decided not to ask any help from the Municipal treasury, but to depend entirely upon the interest and importance of the exposition to render it a pecuniary success, the city having a population of over 115,000, and being more largely engaged in the mechanical branches of trade, producing a greater variety of goods than any other city of its size in the United States.

For the past week, and up to the hour of opening the doors to the public, last evening, carpenters, upholsterers and exhibitors have been busy preparing the booths. Nearly 500 applications for space had been received from as many manufacturers, and two wings were added to the Rink, giving about 15,000 additional square feet of exhibition room, making about 50,000 in all. But even this has proved insufficient, and although hardly more than half the exhibitors have put their goods in place, nearly all the space is occupied.

A very large assemblage filled the building last evening, and there was very general surprise at the number and variety of trades represented. The following list contains the most noticeable of the branches of Newark industry:

Harness, saddlery, carriage-makers' hardware, and wheelwrights will be well represented in a few days. Agricultural implements, machinery and castings, all kinds of plain and fancy lamps, upholstery, gold smelting, cutlery that looks as fine as Sheffield work, gas-fittings, paints and colors, brushes, cabinetwork, pottery, fancy metal work, piano-fortes, oil-cloths, silverware, and very many other articles, "too numerous to mention," bear testimony to the varied character and excellence of Newark's industries.

After introductory music, Rev. Dr. Brindsmade offered prayer, after which Ex-Gov. Ward congratulated his hearers on the great success of the exhibition, and made a short speech. Gen. Theodore Runyon was the speaker of the evening.

Arrival of Dr. Houard—His Sojourn in Cuban and Spanish Prisons.

Dr. Houard, the gentleman whose sufferings in various Spanish and Cuban prisons have made him famous, arrived yesterday morning in New-York City by the steamer Alexandria of the Anchor line. The doctor, who is a small, wiry individual, very tanned, and of a decidedly foreign look, appeared in capital spirits. He was very fluent and unreserved in conversation, and spoke rapidly to the reporter in English, to a friend and fellow-voyager in Italian, and to a third individual in French. He complained of the slow speed of the Alexandria, which had been twenty days coming from Cadiz. As to his treatment among the Spaniards and Cubans he stated that the fifteen months he was detained at Cienfuegos, he was not ironed, but that the cell was a miserable place, damp, filthy and full of vermin. The food was unpalatable and coarse, but it was not positively bad. When he was removed to Havana and placed in the Castle there, he was ironed with much needless brutality, the ruffian who riveted the irons taking pains to strike him on the leg. He was in this place only one month, and was thence removed to Cadiz, where he was confined in the prison for criminal offenders. He was here visited by Mr. Duffy, the American Consul, who insisted on his irons being immediately removed in his presence. They were very weighty affairs, and well calculated to torture any one who had the misfortune to wear them. Mr. Duffy left the doctor with many assurances that the American Government was working for his liberation. It will hardly be believed that the next day the Spanish official in charge of the prison had the meanness to replace the irons on Dr. Houard. The Consul called to see him some four days afterward, and made such forcible protests against this treatment that the irons were removed for good. After three months' sojourn in the prison of Cadiz, Houard was released, and at once removed by the Consul to the hospital, as he was suffering greatly from neuralgia and acute rheumatism, brought on by the damp cells in which he had passed the previous nineteen months. Here he was extremely well-treated, and being remarkably tough and hardy, was soon convalescent, and fit to travel homeward. The Spanish Government were not illiberal in defraying his expenses, and his personal property, if one might judge from the boxes on the pier, had not been detained or molested. He was met at the pier by his nephew, with whom he departed for Philadelphia. He did not say much about the authorities at Washington, but he expressed his determination to prefer a claim for damages direct and indirect against the Spanish Government, using the words: "I suppose I have some rights, and if I have, I shall certainly do my best to maintain them."

The Eleventh Regiment and Procession Law.

A number of privates of the Eleventh Regiment, at the call of Orderly Sergt. Ph. Mueller, held a meeting at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the arrest of Capt. Brandeis, of that regiment, for an alleged violation of the Procession law one Sunday in June last. The meeting was called on the ground that the board of officers, to whom the case had been submitted to obtain satisfaction, had neglected the matter, as it is alleged, that the arrest of Capt. Brandeis on that occasion was illegal and an insult to the militia. Capt. Jocker, Lieut. Frinkel and several other officers of the regiment were in attendance, and stated that the case was in the hands of the authorities, and that action would be taken in due time to obtain satisfaction. A Committee was appointed to take further action and to report the result at the next meeting. The Committee was composed of Messrs. Winter, Company A; Becker, Company C; Lissaner, Company F; Noll, Company B, and Storch, Company I.

Personal.

Prince Philippi, of Coburg, is at the Brevoort House. Count H. De Towville, of London; L. de Quillaine, of London; Wm. Windom, of Minnesota; N. G. Ordway, of Washington, and Ex-member of Congress Charles O'Neil, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Dr. J. E. Houard, of Cadiz, Spain; Lieut.-Commander C. S. Davis, of the United States Navy; Col. Wilds P. Walker, of Maine; Col. L. F. Pratt, of Long Island; J. D. Defrees, and J. R. Ashley, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Hon. George West, of Balston; Judge H. S. Merritt, of Mississippi, and Col. E. C. Dewey, of Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon T. W. Park, of Vermont; Hon. T. M. Howe, of Pittsburg; Hon. Chas. A. Washburne, of California; Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, and Col. J. Scofield, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Steamboat Inspection.

The new steam-ship Nada, which recently arrived in New-York, was thrown open for inspection at pier No. 40, East River, yesterday afternoon. The steamer is intended to ply between New-York and Belfast, and will touch at Bordeaux, France, and several other ports. The trade will be chiefly derived, it is expected, from Ireland, and it is contemplated to place other steamers of a larger tonnage upon the line so soon as business will warrant. The agents in this City are B. L. Merchant & Co., and the owners of the Nada are the Messrs. Hutchinson, of Glasgow.

A Probable Matricide.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday that Mrs. Margaret Dykes, of No. 442 West Twenty-eighth-street, was lying in Bellevue Hospital in a very precarious condition from the effects of a beating received on the 14th inst. at the hands of her son, Joseph Dykes. It appears that on the evening in question some quarrel occurred between Mrs. Dykes and her son, during which the latter seized a club and beat his mother violently on the head, inflicting injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. Dykes is under arrest.

THE COLORED EXCURSION.

A Large Party Going Up to Oriental Grove Today.

Intense Anxiety Displayed by the Children—Where They Are to Embark and How They Are to Be Amused—Aggregate of the Fund to Date, $18,621 32.

Today the thirteenth of our series of excursions will take place. It will be composed exclusively of the poor colored children of the City, who have been collected by Rev. Dr. H. H. Garnett, by Mr. Titus, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, and by Rev. A. Wiswall. We expect that over 1,200 children will be in attendance, as the demand for tickets has been constant ever since the picnic was announced. The bulk of the children will embark at Christopher-street, North River, on the barge Sarah Smith, at 8 o'clock, after which she will proceed to the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, where the remainder of the children will embark. The party will then proceed up the Sound, to Oriental Grove, Long Island.

The usual ample preparations have been made to feed the party. By 5½ o'clock our steward, Mr. James Proctor, and his corps of waiters will be on board, preparing sandwiches for the excursionists. Shortly after starting a substantial sandwich, with a mug of milk, will be given to each child, to be followed by two more sandwiches as the children step on shore. On their return to the barge for the home trip, another sandwich, a piece of sponge-cake and a glass of lemonade will be served out to each person, to be followed by ice-cream. The band from Governor's Island will accompany the excursion to delight the children, and a Punch and Judy show will no doubt perform before a most attentive audience. Superintendent Kelso will furnish his usual detail of policemen. We anticipate a day of true pleasure for the colored children, and believe this excursion will be one of the most successful of the season.

The following were the contributions the fund received yesterday:

Four children of Bridgeport, Conn.	$25 00
Golden Rule, for the Doctor's family	5 00
J. T. B., (Williamsburg)	3 00
M. E. C., for Doctor's family	2 00
W. C. V.	1 00
John T. Kempton	1 00
Joseph Hyer	1 00
Lansing Comstock	50
Rudolph, "our boy"	50
Total	$39 00
Previously acknowledged	18,582 32
Aggregate of fund	$18,621 32

An Invalid of Radnor, Delaware County, Penn., is informed that the $4 was received and duly credited in the TIMES on the morning after its arrival. The money has been applied to its intended use, in accordance with the wish of the contributor. Mr. John Faber, of No. 990 Sixth-avenue, has given medicines for the relief movement.

The Late Murder at New-Rochelle.

Charles Marshall, of New-Rochelle, who resides near the spot where the murder of Sunday morning was committed and witnessed the tragedy, testified before Coroner Weeks that he saw Cody knock Curran down with some large stones, and left him lying helpless on the grass, and that some time afterward Cody came with the hatchet and said to Curran, "God d—n you, ain't you dead yet?" and then struck him four blows with the hatchet, at the same time remarking that he had now got his revenge. Cody then looked about to ascertain whether the tragedy had been observed. Marshall, being afraid, kept concealed. The jury rendered a verdict that Curran came to his death from wounds inflicted by Cody. Foley is said to be still alive in the County Hospital.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third annual picnic of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association comes off at Jones' Wood to-morrow.

The remains of an unknown man were washed ashore, yesterday, on the west side of Governor's Island, and removed to the Morgue for inquest.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Ida Kruger, the young German woman who died from a dose of Paris-green. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

Rietz A. Warren, aged fifty, of No. 502 Ninth-avenue, who fell from the third-story window of his residence on Monday morning, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square today, from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, William Galle was charged with stealing $65 from a fellow-boarder named John Minster, at No. 106 Grand-street. He was locked up to answer.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool on Aug. 10 and Queenstown on Aug. 11, reached this port yesterday evening. She brings mail news later by two days than that previously at hand.

The New-York Saengerrunde will serenade Alderman Radde some evening this week, as an acknowledgment of his efforts in moving the Common Council to have the band play in Central Park on Sundays. [illegible]

J. E. Pretts, of No. 82 Amity-street, [illegible] Justice Ledwith [illegible] Thompson-street. [illegible]

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, [illegible]

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Patrolmen Abraham J. Banta and Asser Garrett, Fifteenth Precinct; August Morgan, Sixteenth Precinct, and Edward Dailey, Twenty-ninth Precinct. [illegible]

At 8½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the cellar of the three-story brick building No. 102 Thompson-street, [illegible] first floor [illegible] Brother. [illegible] stock [illegible] the Etna Company, of Hartford.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, [illegible] named Charles Hillman, was charged by Nicholas Jim[illegible] Rising Star, from Aspinwall to New-York, with having stolen $80 in gold from [illegible] other passenger with having stolen $8. He was committed to answer.

Jacob W. Goodman, aged twenty-five, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Clapp, of the Central Office, charged with having passed a worthless check for $20 on David C. Fulkerson, of No. 31 Bowery. Goodman was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

In the case of Mason against Crain, involving title to property of the value of nearly $1,000,000, located in the vicinity of Sixtieth-street and Central Park, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge Barrett has rendered a decision denying the motion on behalf of plaintiff to send some of the issues in the case for trial before a jury.

BROOKLYN.

Adolph Wolking, a Deputy Sheriff, of Williamsburg, has been missing for several days.

Theodore F. Rich has been appointed to fill the deputyship in the Controller's office, made vacant by the resignation of Robert M. Whiting.

Alderman Wylie has drawn up resolutions to inquire into the alleged illegality of Commissioner Whitney's appointment on the Board of City Works.

The sixth and final picnic for poor children, under the auspices of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will take place today, weather permitting. Canarsie will be the destination.

Ex-Offal Contractor Ed. Clark has filed his answer to Frank Swift's complaint for libel, admitting that he did say Swift was a perjurer, and intimates that he can prove it.

At 9 A. M. yesterday, Arthur Smith, a lighterman, aged forty-five years, residing in Madison-street, between Rector and Pike streets, New-York, while working on the lighter Nellie, at the foot of Van Brunt-street, fell overboard while in a fit, and was drowned.

A number of longshoremen (Society men) employed at the International Grain Elevator Scotia, at Martin's Docks, threatened a riot early yesterday morning, unless certain non-society men were discharged. The police were sent for to protect the property, and the disaffected went to New-York, threatening to return with increased numbers.

LONG ISLAND.

The camp-meeting commenced at Sea Cliff Grove yesterday morning.

The Mayor of Long Island City, Henry De Bevoise, has appointed Aaron A. Bisbee, a member of the Water Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Worth.

The contractor to whom was awarded the contract for dredging out Huntington Harbor, has commenced work opposite the old steamboat dock. He arrived a week ago, but on account of the non-arrival of the Inspector, work was not commenced until Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Revbold, living at West Hoboken, was yesterday reported to be in a dying condition, from injuries received during a quarrel on Monday evening at the house of William Hageman.

A fire broke out on Monday night in the building owned by George Focht, at Adams and First streets, Hoboken. The damage to the building was slight. Joseph Schenier, who occupied the building as a cabinet-maker, lost $2,000 on stock; insured for $5,000.

Caleb Dingwell, alias Charles Smith, one of the men charged with robbing and attempting to murder Mr. J. G. Slocum, at Newark, in March last, was yesterday taken to Newark, having been given up by the New-York authorities on the completion of the term which he was serving on Blackwell's Island.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Aug. 18, via KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 20.—Sugar—The market is dull, with a small business; merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders; holders are unwilling to make concessions; prices opened firm, but fell at the close. The Havana *Weekly Report* quotes No. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard at 10½@11 reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 11¾@13¼ reals; the Board of Brokers quote No. 12 Dutch Standard at 10¾ reals. The stock of Sugar in the warehouses of Havana and Matanzas was 310,000 boxes and 4,800 hhds.; the receipts during the past week at Havana and Matanzas were 8,000 boxes and 175 hhds.; the exports from Havana and Matanzas during the week were 24,000 boxes and 2,700 hhds., including 15,500 boxes and 1,900 hhds. to the United States. Molasses Sugar nominal. Molasses weak. Muscovado Sugar—Fair to good Refining nominal; Grocery grades, 11@11½ reals. Bacon firmer at $12 50@$13 25; closed quiet and weak. Flour firmer; American, $13 50@$14 75. Hams—American Sugar-cured active at $23 75@$25 75 ℔ quintal. Lard—In kegs active at $15 ℔ quintal; in tins, $17@$18. Potatoes active at $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $13@$13 25. Coal-oil firmer. Lumber firm; White Pine, $40@$42 ℔ M.; Pitch Pine, $41@$42. Shooks dull at 4@4½ reals; Hogshead nominal. Empty Hogsheads nominal at $2 75@$3. Naval Stores steady. Hoops quiet and weak. Freights quiet: to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, ℔ box of Sugar, $1 25@$1 50; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $4 50@$5; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d. Shippers refuse to charter, owing to the unsettled state of the market. Exchange—On United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 3½@4 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 5¼@5¾ ℔ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in gold, 18½@19 ℔ cent. premium; on London, 32½@33 ℔ cent. premium; Spanish bank notes, 12 ℔ cent. discount.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Flour dull and nominally 25c. lower. Wheat active, unsettled and lower, No. 2 Spring Chicago selling at $1 11@$1 14, spot or seller August, closing at $1 13 bid; seller September sold at $1 08½@$1 13; closed $1 12 bid; seller all the year closed at $1 09½; No. 1 Spring Chicago, $1 20. Corn unsettled, irregular and lower, but fairly active; No. 2 mixed sold at 37¼c.@38¾c., cash or seller August; closed 38¼c.@38½c.; seller September closed 38¾c.@39c.; rejected 35c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2, 54c. Barley in fair demand; market firm; No. 2, 64c. Provisions dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations. Whisky steady at 90c. Receipts—Flour, 6,100 bbls; Wheat, 193,000 bushels; Corn, 416,000 bushels; Oats, 64,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,900 bushels; Corn, 126,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Wisconsin, at 12 M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the Hansa, at 12 M.... For Hayti, by the Perit, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.......5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.......5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.......[illegible]
[illegible]
South and Southwest, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, [illegible]
[illegible]
West, through to Cleveland, [illegible]
[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—R. H. H. Prince, [illegible] enechi, W. Topping, Mr. Costa, G. Turner, W. Boley, M. Bailey, J. L. McKeaver, W. J. Williams, C. Spielman, Jr., Miss B. Spielman, Miss R. E. Ford, F. Spencer, Miss E. A. Spencer, Miss L. Spencer, F. Gayiord, Mr. Horswell and lady, Miss Horswell, F. Hall, H. Quilter, C. Q. Hessard, Mr. Quincy and lady, Dr. Waura, O. Backus and lady, Mr. McAlston and child, Mr. MacDonald, F. Messing, G. J. Wilson, G. Mitchell, Mrs. Falcomer and maid, J. M. Seakse and servant, A. S. Malcomson, J. Glass, J. Widderspoon, Mr. Roberston, Mr. Cartledge, E. T. Hyde and lady, J. C. Parrish, H. Wolhiem, Mrs. Hammersley, Mr. Lattimere, E. W. Pike and lady, J. Downey, A. McReynolds, R. F. Gregory, J. Morrison, G. T. Coulter, H. F. Buttge, D. D. Wylie and lady, W. T. Forrest and lady, Miss E. Forrest, A. M. Forrest, Miss Helfferich, Mr. Sulybacher, Mr. Schoemburg, J. Moore and lady, A. Abbott, E. Smith, J. Pullman, Mr. Shilling, T. J. Flogg and lady, P. S. Bonney, Mr. Van Bergen, A. M. Day.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Vera Cruz, &c.—Henry Friedman, E. Heiguisch, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Dominques and child, E. Lopez, J. Carrasa, J. S. Risch, E. de Camino, Mr. Ely, wife and 2 children, Y. Barro, M. de B. Fosser, Mrs. Jackson and man servant, Mrs. Dominquez and man servant, T. Wischen, Charles B. Young, Mrs. F. de Carbolls, Alfred J. Clark, S. de la Vega, A. S. Marina, J. S. Fardiva, C. Diaz, J. Hernandez, R. Curdacy.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—W. P. Creed, Mrs. Creed, Mrs. M. Creed, W. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, J. Maples, Miss Maples, Mrs. Schroley, Mrs. A. Kehl, Mr. Marrott, E. A. Swain, Mrs. Swain, J. Brennen, J. Baggan, T. Kyte, W. McCollock, R. Ferguson, Louis Styles, Mr. Recreon, Mr. Bates, Rev. J. R. Waite, Mrs. Waite.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:16 | Sun sets.......6:49 | Moon rises...8:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:30 | Gov. Island.10:19 | Hell Gate..11:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamfer, Bristol, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Smidt, (Ger.,) Dannerman, Bremen, &c., H. Koop & Co.; Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fultz, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Barks Karl der Grosse, (Ger.,) Voss, Queenstown or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Antoinetta, (Ital.,) Pozzi, Trieste for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Himbersind, (Norw.,) Joennesen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ankather, (Norw.,) Henriksen, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Marseilles, &c., Brett, Son & Co.; Amy, Powers, Port Johnson, J. E. Ward & Co.; Carlton, Coggins, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Libra, (Dan.,) Klein, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Georgianna, (Br.,) Churchill, Liverpool, Heney & Parker; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Varnum, Kingston, Jam.; Renshaw, Sylvester, Cienfuegos.

Schr. Pacific, —, Washington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Aug. 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 353 passengers to Williams & Guion. First part of the passage westerly gales and head-seas, latter part fine weather and foggy; Aug. 13, lat. 46 40 N., lon. 39 W., met steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool; 17th, lat. 41 55, lon. 58 20, ship American Congress, hence for London.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) McKay, Genoa, Marseilles, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Palermo, Menton, Malaga and Cadiz Aug. 3, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Aug. 10, via Queenstown 11th with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Vera Cruz Aug. 17, Progreso 9th and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Aug. 19, 8 A. M., 50 miles north of Hatteras saw steam-ship San Salvador, hence for Savannah; 1 P. M., 150 miles north of Hatteras, schr. Matilda Brooks, (of Brookhaven,) bound S.

Ship Surprise, Bennett, Manila, May 3, with hemp and sugar to A. A. Low & Bros. Experienced bad weather between Madagascar 30° E., and had fine weather and easterly winds in rounding the Cape of Good Hope, which we did July 3; crossed the equator in the South Atlantic July 31, in lon. 35½ W.; had fresh N. E. trades, and between lat. 22 and 28 N., and lon. 63 and 67 W., very squally, with much thunder and lightning, apparently a hurricane breeder; since that time have had fine weather, with high barometer; took a pilot from boat No. 17, 60 miles S. S. E. of Highlands, 7 P. M., the 11th; had very light airs and calms down the China Sea, and passed Anjier June 3.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Ankland May 15, with gum and flax to Ralph Sterry & Co. Experienced strong southerly and S. W. winds to Cape Horn; passed Cape Horn June 23, and crossed the equator July 18 in lon. 39 35; took the S. E. trades in lat. 10 30; since crossing the equator had very light winds.

Bark Brage, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, London 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Porferio di Martino, (Ital.,) Schriano, Marseilles 54 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 7; took the southern passage and had fine weather; was 18 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig Linda, (Ital.,) Badoro, Antwerp 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Lisbon 35 ds., with salt and cork to Wm. King & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Samuel T. Holbrook, (Br.,) Frisbee, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to John Zittiosen.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Locke, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co.

Schr. Henry C. Shepherd, Locke, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. William H. Jones, Line, Fernandina 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

[illegible]

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Arr. brig J. Leighton, from Port Johnson; [illegible] Spoken, July 2, lat. 28 S., lon. 7, bark George Kemp, from Port Elizabeth, for Boston; Aug. 15, lat. 34 40, N., lon. 66 45, brig Neptune, 39 ds from Rio Janeiro, for New-York; Aug. 17, lat. 37 50 N., lon. 67 45, ship Sea Gull, from Africa, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—The steamer James Adger arr. from New-York.

The steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia, and steamer Allison, from New-York, have arr.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Martha, from Turk's Island.

Passed out—Bark Stella, for Havre; brig Kaleros, for Dublin.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—Arr. schr. May Lorn, from New-York.

Cld. brig Nellie Clifford, for Fall River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 20.—Arr. brigs Almon Rowell, South Amboy, for Portland; Marshall Dutch, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Trott King, Hudson City, for Boston; James Freeman, South Amboy, for do.; Calvin, Port Johnson, for do.; Alaska, Hoboken, for do.; Ocean Ranger, Elizabethport, for do.; New-Globe, Hoboken, for Saulsbury; Nicanore, Newport, for Bangor; Robert Wing, Kemp, N. S., for Baltimore; Mercy Trundy, Calais, for New-Haven; Sardinian, from do., for Newport; Star King, St. John, N. B., for New-York; —, from Rockland, for do.; Maria Foss, Bangor, for do.; Zelette Kenyon, from do., for Hartford; Avon, from do., for Providence; Clara Merrick, Hingham, for Philadelphia; Susan Stetson, Boston, for do.; Alice Belle, Bath, for Washington, D. C.

Sld. all vessels bound W.

Spoken, &c.

Spoke in China Sea, May 14, ship Memmon, from Calcutta for California; June 17, lat. 22 S., lon. 62 E., bark Adriana Petronella, (Dutch,) from Batavia for Holland; same date, ship Sabino, from Moulmain for Cork; June 19, lat. 24½ S., lon. 55 E., ship Himalaya, (Br.,) from Surat for London; June 21, lat. 27½ S., lon. 48 E., bark Stad Dockam, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Amsterdam; June 22, lat. 28 S., lon. 44 E., ship Khumjee Oodonjee, (Br.,) from Columbo for London; same date, ship Antrim, (Br.,) from Alippee, for New-York; June 28, lat. 29¾ S., lon. 38½ E., English ship 4th Pent. 765; June 29, lat. 31 S., lon. 36 E., ship Lina, (Norw.,) from —, bound to Italy; 30th, lat. 33 S., lon. 30 E., ship Ambrose, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; also ship Peter Dickinson, (Br.,) do. for do.; same date, bark Eastern Star, (Br.,) from Iloilo, for Queenstown; July 1, lat. 35 S., lon. 27 E., bark Constantine, (Russ.,) from Rangoon, for London; July 4, lat. 36 S., lon. 18 E., bark Catalina, (Ital.,) from Akyab, for Scilly Islands.

Aug. 17, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 23, bark Lucy, (Br.,) from Liverpool for City Point; same date, &c., bark Enchantress, (Br.,) do. for Philadelphia; same time, &c., bark Sophur, from — for —; Aug. 17, lat. 40 48, lon. 67, bark Jas. Gibson, (Br.,) from Leghorn, for Boston—all by pilot-boat No. 9.

Aug. 18, lat. 39 40, lon. 73 30, ship Saranak, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; been 15 ds. W. of George's Banks. (By pilot-boat Fannie, No. 17.)

Aug. 19, lat. 42 32, lon. 31 19, spoke bark Kalstadt, (Norw.,) from Havre, for New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Aug. 10, and the Allan line steam-ship Germany, from Montreal and Quebec, have arr. here.

The National line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Aug. 10, and the Allan line steam-ship Hibernian, from Quebec and Montreal, have arr. here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Frankfort, Capt. Barre, from New-York Aug. 7, for Bremen, arr. here today.

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